



JFK

Deep Politics

QUARTERLY



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"Let the word go forth"

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MAC WALLACE : THE STORY CONTINUES

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JFK Deep Politics QUARTERLY

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In The News

The Mac Wallace Story

The BIG news of course is the evidence placing Mac Wallace on the sixth floor of the Book Depository on November 22, 1963 -- as reported in the last issue of this journal -- and co-editor WALT BROWN's Dallas press conference in May. [More elsewhere in this issue]

The Z-FILM: At what price?

As we go to press, the heirs of Abraham Zapruder are wrangling with the Assassination Records Review Board over the money the family wants in order to turn over the camera original to the ARRB, which declared it an assassination record back in April. LMH, the company that oversees the copyright and usage rights to the Zapruder film, has asked for 15 million dollars, a figure far too excessive, say members of the Board. According to accounts in the Washington Post and elsewhere: "[the ARRB indicated that the] 'issue was being studied by the board, the Justice Dept's Civil Division and the family. Although Gunn declined to provide details, board members have made clear they consider the amount of the Zapruder demand an attempt to cash in on a moment of national grief. The Justice Department has jurisdiction over a 'taking fund' to finance transfer of private materials to the federal government.

The issue could wind up in Congress with consideration of a resolution confirming the government's right to place the original film in the Archives." The film, of course is there presently in cold storage, even though it is still officially owned by the Zapruder family.

Robert Groden arrested

Once again, author/researcher Robert

Groden, who sells his videos and other publications in Dealey Plaza, was arrested there on a charge of vending without a license. Last year, Groden was given twelve such summonses, which were later thrown out in court on technicalities. According to informed sources, there is no clear-cut law in Dallas regarding the various Plaza vendors who sell assassination-related materials --and obtaining a permit (which Groden has attempted to do several times) is a convoluted tale of Catch-22 proportions, since there is no facility to obtain one. Dallas researcher Greg Jaynes reported on the internet "it seems to be a personal issue with Dallas Police Corporal Nichols. Nichols has been on Groden for almost a year. I have personally heard Nichols tell Groden that he should get a regular job and quit selling this stuff.[...] This whole thing got started when Bud Macaghren (whose brother was the Dallas Police Captain who testified to the HSCA about why he kept the famous Channel 1 & 2 police recordings at his home until he surrendered them to HSCA investigator Jack Moriarity) started calling the police in. Macaghren, as you might expect, is a big time lone nutter, and vends such materials--booklets with interviews of Arlen Specter, et al, and was vending them on Houston Street by the reflecting pool on the day Groden was arrested, but was not arrested. The crackdown seems more directed towards Groden than anyone else, according to reports, and the renowned photoanalyst looks at the situation as a clear abuse of First Amendment rights. As JFK/DPQ reported previously, there seems to be a growing tension in Dealey Plaza between the Sixth Floor Museum -- which wishes to expand its role in the Plaza -- and the conspiracist vendors as well. The Parks Department is apparently working with city administration officials to finalize the permit issue. The Dallas Morning News has been following the story closely over time and we will be monitoring it closely as well.

Supreme Court Overrules Connick

On May 18th, New Orleans District Attorney Harry Connick Sr. lost his appeal to the Supreme Court to withhold original records left

by Jim Garrison from the Clay Shaw trial in 1969. The Review Board produced a subpoena demanding Connick to turn over the records, consisting of notes, tape recordings, photographs, memos, and other files to be reviewed and deposited in the JFK collection at the Archives. The D.A. refused, and the case went to a U.S. Appeals court last year where the decision went in favor of the ARRB. As Reuters reported "Connick argued that the board, created by Congress under a 1992 law, lacked the authority to compel the surrender of the Shaw records. But the Supreme Court turned down the appeal without any comment or dissent." The ARRB has since announced the availability of these records at the Archives II facility in College Park, MD.

AF1 (26000) retired from service

Air Force One, the first jet airplane specifically designed for use by the president, and first used by JFK himself in 1962 for the funeral of Eleanor Roosevelt, was taken out of service after 35 years of use by presidents Kennedy through Clinton. Many of us can vividly recall the plane from when it took JFK on his ill-fated Texas trip and returned with his coffin and the new president to Washington on that awful Friday in November 1963. (It also later carried the body of Lyndon Johnson from his state funeral in Washington to his final resting place in Texas.)

The sleek jetliner had a rich history before its "retirement" -- it carried Nixon to China in 1972, and presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon to Egypt for the funeral of assassinated president Anwar Sadat in 1981. "A state-of-the art aircraft, it was probably the safest plane in the sky as well, and was stripped down to bare metal every six months, and every nut and bolt checked," spokesperson Chappell said. In May 1963, it broke 30 speed records while carrying a U.S. delegation to Moscow. *Air Force One* also had special safety and security features, and high tech communications gear, a stateroom, conference room and private suites. It made its last flight to the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, where it will be put on display.

OBITUARIES

James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King passed away in a Memphis hospital in late April. Ray, 70, was serving a 99 year sentence for the killing, but undergoing treatment for liver disease. His lawyers, led by attorney William Pepper, were in the process of attempting to get a new trial based on new evidence in the case (a story reported in previous issues). The James Earl Ray case made headlines last year when Dexter King, son of the late civil rights leader, announced he was convinced of Ray's innocence and called for a new trial. A memorial service was held in Nashville on May 28th, where a statement by Coretta Scott King, declaring Ray's innocence, was read. As we went to press, Dr. King's widow met personally with President Clinton at the White House to urge a new investigation by a "truth and reconciliation" commission into her husband's 1968 murder.

Frank Ragano, attorney and author of the best-selling 1994 book *Mob Lawyer* died in his sleep in Tampa, Florida. Ragano represented various mobsters including Santos Trafficante, whom Ragano said confessed to him that although he was behind the murder of JFK, it was a mistake since the Mob should have killed Bobby Kennedy instead. Ragano further stated in the book that he carried a message from Teamsters Union boss Jimmy Hoffa, a client of his, to Trafficante in the summer of 1963. He said Hoffa wanted the president killed because his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, was persecuting him. Trafficante's family denied the allegations, and stated that Ragano's story was false, since the famed mob boss was hospitalized at the time and could not have had contact with Ragano in the way described. Ragano was 75.

Lucien Conein, legendary CIA agent, said to be one of the last Cold War spies, passed away of heart failure June 3rd in Bethesda, Md. He had joined the O.S.S. in the 1940s after the war, and ran agents behind the Iron Curtain in the fifties. As one news account ran it, "When the

CIA was begun in 1947, Conein was on board. He infiltrated saboteurs into Eastern Europe and trained paramilitary forces in Iran.

In 1954, he was sent to Saigon, where he laid down caches of arms -- in coffins, buried in cemeteries-- for anticommunist uprisings that never came. He also met and married his third wife, Elyette.

He returned to Saigon in 1962, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, as the CIA's liaison between U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and South Vietnam's top generals. In that role, he delivered a message that the generals read to mean that the United States would not object if they assassinated South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

"Few secret agents are ever given the opportunity to scale the professional summit by arranging the overthrow of a government," Neil Sheehan wrote in his book, *A Bright Shining Lie* (Random House, 1988).

Conein retired from the agency in 1968 and later worked for the Drug Enforcement Agency. He worked black ops in Vietnam under General Ed Lansdale in the 1950s -- and was thought to be a source for some of the allegations about French Corsican Mob involvement in the JFK assassination made by Steve Rivele in the Nigel Turner documentary of 1988. Some JFK authors, notably Col. Fletcher Prouty, have speculated that Conein may have been in Dealey Plaza November 22, 1963 -- a theory that JFK/DPQ is unwilling to accept without something more than Prouty's word.

Bizarre Collectibles

The Ripley's *Believe It or Not Museum* in Grand Prairie, Texas has purchased at auction the 1954 black and chrome Chevrolet that was owned in 1963 by Buell Wesley Frazier and driven by him to the Depository on the day of the assassination with passenger Lee Harvey Oswald. The Chevy, which has no engine, was bought for \$7,500 by a collector in Florida. The Museum hopes to have it on display along with other "related" items like wax figures of JFK and Oswald as well as the Oswald's mortician's toe tag.

My Dinner With Blakey

by Tim Smith

London... Okay, so it's not all that original, but I needed an attention getter. All in all, it was rather balmy out on the day I went to see Professor G. Robert Blakey, former chief counsel for the House Select Committee on Assassinations. He presently teaches law at the University of Notre Dame. I have lived in the greater South Bend, Indiana region all of my life, so Notre Dame itself was neither intimidating nor unfamiliar. Besides, I've been an avid fan since 1966. As I stood in the Hammes Bookstore, looking across the courtyard, I wondered how the day was going to unfold. After all, I had read his book *The Plot to Kill the President*, when it first came out in 1981 [Ed. note: Robert Sam Anson, *They've Killed the President* tells of that author's experience in that exact location on November 22, 1963]. I had also seen Professor Blakey on *Late Night* with Tom Snyder, when he showed the Zapruder film acoustically enhanced.

Over the years I had also seen many interviews in which he touted his Mafia-did-it position on the Kennedy assassination.

I began to speculate on how he would handle the questions I had composed. When I had contacted him by phone earlier, he was more than gracious, noting he did not give interviews but was willing to work with me on this academic project. I was completing a Master's Degree and had chosen the 52 witnesses who appeared in public session before the House Select Committee on Assassinations as my thesis. He agreed that we could speak for two hours.

I was determined to demonstrate that not every individual who believed in a conspiracy was some thunderdome kook. But wait-- he, too, believed in a conspiracy, but obviously

from the other end of the spectrum. We both believe in a plot to kill the President, but his belief was that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots that hit JFK. I didn't think Oswald fired any shots that day from the sixth floor of the Depository.

I arrived early, as if I was "casing the joint." There he was, at the other end of the hallway, and not as tall as I had suspected. As he approached, he stuck out his hand as if he knew it was me. No conspiracy here -- I had called and made a precise appointment.

He showed me into his office, which was cluttered from warp to woof. Behind his desk are three sketches of President Kennedy's head showing the wounds and the shot entering from the rear. Great--this was the subject of my opening question. He put his feet up on his desk, looked at me and said, "How can I help you?"

So I began. I asked him why the head wound, which was originally located to the right of the occipital protuberance by the Bethesda doctors, suddenly moved upward four inches (initially by the Clark Panel in 1968) by the pathologists of the HSCA pathology panel. When you read the testimony of Dr. Humes before the HSCA, he never admits to the change of the wound to the cowlick area. I know about the stories from behind the scenes where the pathology panel grilled Humes mercilessly, some of which Blakey shared with me, but when questioned by Mr. Cornwell, Humes never acquiesced. Later, he would reinforce his original position by restating to JAMA that the wound was to the right of the external occipital protuberance.

This dilemma was seemingly meaningless to Blakey; he never hesitated in his answers, but he stuck to one central thesis: he didn't care for Drs.. testimony, or debates of shifting wounds. The only thing that mattered, he said, was "what do the photographs and x-rays show." For him, the ball game was over right then and there. He said the HSCA had verified that the photos and X-rays were authentic and that was good enough for him. When I attempted to show inconsistencies within the photos themselves, he only shrugged and said that all of those controversies were

settled long ago by people much more competent than either one of us. It sounded like a classic *ad vericundum* argument to me. Because I lacked the proper credentials, I was immediately branded academically *infra dig* (love those Latin phrases).

So I moved forward. How did he feel about the acoustical analysis after all these years? He turned and began to look in his file cabinet. I thought to myself, *What is he looking for?* He pulled out a copy of some lecture notes he used when asked to lecture on the subject (which he gave me as a keepsake). He showed me a diagram, which was supposedly verified by Gary Mack years ago, that demonstrated the veracity of his argument. I suggested that the acoustical analysis had come under fire and its legitimacy has always been in question. He said that even if it was scientifically disproved (which he said he could understand why people would disagree with the findings), he still has earwitness and eyewitness testimony to buffer his position. I saw an opening -- so of course my Rasputin side said "*bedaring*" -- I had to follow up quickly, lest I lose any force all with what I was about to say. "Why do you so easily dismiss the eyewitness testimony when it comes to the head wound(s), but not when it comes to the acoustical analysis?" His eyes focused on me like a deer stuck in headlights at 4 a.m. Now I was nervous. It may have been out of respect, and I wasn't really trying to trick him, I was just trying to ask reasonable questions. Back to the photographic panel of the HSCA we went. If it would have gotten any more circular at that moment, vertigo would have set in. The Rasputin in me let the moment pass in order to proceed toward truth.

I knew of his personal loathing for Oliver Stone and *JFK*, but I just had to ask. He felt Stone was of the worst kind, due to his premeditated perversion of the medical evidence. He told me that when Louis Stokes, former Chairman of the HSCA, went to see the movie with his daughter, she asked him as they were leaving, why he didn't release all of the documents. He in turned called Blakey and asked him to help write comprehensive legislation to release all the files. In other

words, I was being told that he was the genesis behind the Review Board.

At this point, he asked to be excused briefly. I assumed that he would return quickly and that I wasn't being photographed by hidden cameras. We didn't need another "Saul," I thought. While he was absent, I perused the books in his office, curious as to what he had on the JFK case. I saw works by Groden, Hurt, Jones, Roffman, Scheim, Davis, Posner, and Lane, to name a few.

He reentered the sanctum sanctorum and I asked him about Posner. He said he disagreed with Posner on one aspect of the case in particular: that was David Ferrie. He said for Posner to deny that Oswald knew Ferrie was ridiculous. He felt that the *Frontline* program that aired in 1993, which showed them together in a photo demonstrated Posner's unwillingness to admit something in the face of overwhelming evidence. He also said that two other people in the photo verified that Ferrie and Oswald knew each other. He is in agreement with Posner on more points than he is in disagreement, and there were points in between, notwithstanding that one believes in conspiracy and one clearly does not.

I knew his stance on the Mafia, so I didn't spend much time on the subject, though he kept trying to appeal to it time and again. He brought up his favorite topic: Dutz Murret being Oswald's surrogate uncle, though I remain a skeptic regarding surrogate status given the amount of time they spent together. He felt Marcello was the nexus that brought Oswald and Ruby together, via Murret and Ruby's ties to organized crime. All this Mafia stuff made me a little nervous-- as Blakey had pictures of Edward G. Robinson from "Little Caesar" in his office. I regrouped and pressed on.

He told me he had entered into the investigation with no hidden agenda. The HSCA called the critics to Washington to ask them what areas they would recommend as being important. He then went on to explain why he felt there should have been more earwitness and eyewitness testimony. The acoustical analysis was important, he felt, but he didn't want the public to feel as if that was

the only evidence they had. He mentioned Paul Landis, the Secret Service agent who rode on the right running board of the follow-up car. Blakey said Landis gave a confirmed statement that he heard a shot from over his shoulder and also *from the right front* as well. He wished they had called Paul Landis. He also mentioned Bill and Gayle Newman. He felt their location and recollection of a shot from other than the Book Depository, specifically from the front, was important for the record.

There were also those he felt they should not have been called -- Robert Groden, who seems on everyone's hit list these days, was first and foremost in that category. He noted, however, that he was using Groden as an example of what the critics wanted on the table. He wished they had used someone else. He said they eventually used Groden as a mechanic to develop pictures for them. He did admit that Groden, when it came to the photo evidence, was encyclopedic in scope when questioned. Beyond that, he does NOT sympathize with Groden in the OJ debacle. Nuff said, please. (Despite his foibles, Groden has added materially to the case, and we might consider looking at the positives and not always the negatives. But I digress...).

Blakey said that Santos Trafficante added nothing that they didn't already know, and was basically a waste of time as a witness. I won't even repeat what he said about Jack White, but it wasn't pretty. Then he did admit that he should have gotten someone more representative and knowledgeable about the case. He intimated that to defeat White's arguments was not the same as defeating the critics.

He viewed Dr. Cyril Wecht as an egotistical, glory-seeking publicity monger. He said he asked Wecht if he could show him the evidence for conspiracy and that he was not able to do it. I don't know Wecht personally, and I suspect at least some of this journal's readers do, but I find it hard to agree with Blakey, given Dr. Wecht's track record. He said the only reason Dr. Wecht disagreed with the rest of the medical panel was to guarantee himself the lion's share of the press coverage.

His most astonishing admission came in

reference to Louis Steven Witt, "the umbrella man." He said "We (generic HSCA reference) found and identified what no one else had been able to do. When I asked him about the many contradictory statements that Witt made during testimony, he only brushed them aside as the bayings of critics.

Now it was time to test the waters. I specifically pointed out and challenged him on the Witt discrepancies, such as where he was standing, the adjusting of his umbrella when none of the extant films demonstrate his contention, his lack of knowledge about the assassination until he got back to the office, exactly what he was doing when the limousine was parallel to him on Elm Street, ad infinitum ad nauseum. He said the films were not as clear as I suggested and that Witt had been misinterpreted over the years.

When the subject of the Dallas Police Dept came up, he showed signs of rejuvenation. He said it was the most corrupt of any P.D. in the nation in 1963. He was convinced that Sgt. Patrick Dean had been the one that let Jack Ruby in the basement on the morning of the 24th. He then suggested that Ruby had been stalking Oswald all weekend and was helped by the DPD to silence Oswald via Mafia connections. I'd heard this before, but it sounded interesting, considering where I was sitting now. Blakey's knowledge of organized crime was amazing. He was very non-assuming in demeanor and soft-spoken, although his voice could take on an edge when making a point. You can tell when conviction is obvious.

When I asked him about the Mexico City photograph of Oswald, his exact words were, "That was a #*%\$#@#\$%!!!" Enough said.

He recalled a story about Mark Lane. He remembered coming home after a long day, most of which had been spent with Lane. He ate dinner, discussed the day's events with his wife, and began getting ready for bed. His daughter, in her evening prayers, prayed to have Lane off her daddy's back. Shortly thereafter, the Jonestown tragedy occurred. Over 900 people were dead, but Lane survived. Blakey noted that he often mentions to his

daughter that she must have summoned a rebel angel who wasn't very accurate in prayer requests.

He signed a copy of his book that I had brought along. Though when I read it later on that afternoon, I was troubled at what I saw. No, It wasn't the name of the shooter(s) on the knoll; no original ideas from the HSCA; nothing clandestine at all. He said that he hoped I enjoyed reading "*Polt...*" as much as he did writing it. Great, I finally get a cool autograph and he could not even spell the name of his own book. Or did he not spell *Plot* correctly as a sign of some deeper, cryptic event? Or was it what someone else has suggested, that Professor G. Robert Blakey hasn't been able to spell "plot" for a long, long time.

Deep Quotes

"[At] Some later date you will find out who was behind all of this by the actions of the President [LBJ] and then you will find out how he fooled the world."

-- Jack Ruby (letter from jail)

"Truth is generally the best vindication against slander."

-- Abraham Lincoln

"It is extremely difficult to excite the enthusiasm of a democratic people for any theory which has not a palpable, direct and immediate connection with their daily occupations of life."

-- Alexis de Tocqueville

"Just because your voice reaches halfway around the world doesn't mean you are wiser than when it reached only to the end of the bar."

-- Edward R. Murrow

Anatomy of a Threat

by Vince Palamara

The following is a detailed chronology of the month of November 1963, using many recently released documents to demonstrate the Secret Service's pre-November 22 knowledge of mortal threats to President Kennedy's life. It also serves to show my important discovery of a kind of **covert monitor** of these threats which was put in place during the short days and weeks before the assassination. This chronology further strains the credulity of the notion that one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, "got lucky" during the very same time that the agency assigned to protect his alleged victim were on the look-out for *other* threats on JFK's life.

NOVEMBER 1963:

11/1: South Vietnam's president Diem is assassinated in a CIA-backed coup;

11/2: JFK's trip to Chicago, was canceled at the last minute due to mortal threats against his life: apart from Thomas Arthur Vallee, Thomas Mosely, and Homer Echevarria, including a team of four Cuban gunman, two of whom eluded surveillance and escaped.¹ Former agents Sam Kinney, Bill Greer, and James Griffiths told the HSCA that this trip was canceled at the last minute---the excuses were varied: Kennedy had a "cold" (the Cuban Missile Crisis alibi), Diem's death (refuted by Salinger, by the way), Thomas Arthur Vallee's arrest, and others. Joseph Noonan, a Chicago office agent, told the HSCA that he "participated directly in surveillance involving TOM MOSELY and HOMER ECHEVARRIA....he and [the] other agents were uneasy that the Cubans might have some ties to the CIA...a little later they received a call from Headquarters to "**drop everything on Mosely and Echevarria and send all memos, files and notebooks to Washington and not to discuss the case with anyone**"

[emphasis added] .²

11/8 to 11/9: Kennedy's first, low profile trip to New York City.³

A *very important* note to keep in mind : THERE WERE NO PRS SPECIAL AGENTS--THOSE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENTS THAT MONITOR THREATS TO THE PRESIDENT--ON THIS TRIP OR ON ANY PREVIOUS TRIP IN 1963.

ALSO on 11/9: Miami, FL---FBI informant Willie Somerset tapes his conversation with right wing activist Joseph Milteer about plans to kill JFK on the president's visit to Miami on November 18th. *This was known by the Secret Service before Dallas* , as SAIC Bouck told me AND as Secret Service records reveal! ⁴

11/10: PRS agent Glen Bennett was "temporarily assigned to the White House Detail" on this date ⁵

It is also pertinent to note that although Bennett told the House Committee that he "was not on the Florida trip on November 18th " ⁶, the Secret Service shift reports for that trip ⁷ and the Survey Report⁸ not only state he *was indeed* on this trip, but *he rode in the follow-up car!* Miami White House Detail advance agent Bert DeFreese told the HSCA that "in 1963 it was rare for a PRS agent from Washington to accompany an advance agent in to the field, and that no PRS agent accompanied [him] on this trip," ⁹ yet Bennett was with De Freese in Miami *and* in Houston on November 21st (!)

Bennett further told the HSCA that he "was detailed from PRS to the White House Detail for the Dallas trip . This was because there, was a manpower pull for the Dallas trip" ; a statement which is *not* backed up by the recently-released shift reports, courtesy of the Review Board. Furthermore, Sam Kinney told this author that Bennett was making his *first* trip on November 22nd, which, while "corroborated" by Bennett's aforementioned statement to the HSCA, is *also* obviously contradicted by the above-mentioned shift reports and Survey

reports for the Florida trip of November 18th and if that wasn't enough, Bennett was on the *second* New York City trip made by JFK (11/14-11/15/63) ¹⁰!

TO REVIEW:

11/1--- Diem is assassinated;

11/2--JFK's Chicago trip canceled at the last minute;

11/8- 11/9 Kennedy's 's first NY trip (no PRS agent on this trip, as there appears to have been none on any prior trip---a rarity, according to DeFreese);

11/9---Milteer threat in Miami

11/10---Bennett temporarily assigned to White House Detail from PRS

11/11: SAIC of PRS Robert Bouck was notified about Kennedy's upcoming *second* trip to New York for 11/14-11/15/63---Agent Bennett was then dispatched to the presidential suite at the Carlisle hotel -- prior to Kennedy's arrival "to conduct a technical survey" (NOT done on any prior trips in November, including the *first* New York trip or any others from October, September, or known to this author -- coinciding with Bennett's temporary assignment, his denials to the HSCA, and everything above in toto: there is something going on here---the timing is everything);

11/13: Army code breaker Eugene Dinkin, who had foreknowledge of a threat and attempted to warn officials, is taken into custody by Army officials and hospitalized (a Secret Service agent even interviews him) ¹¹

11/14-11/15: the aforementioned *second* New York trip takes place. Shift leader Art Godfrey, the advance agent on *both* trips to Manhattan actually stayed in the city between both trips. He did NOT know the reason why JFK made the first New York trip or its purpose, although he was much aware of the second trip. This is also the trip where much is made, after the fact, of so-called security lapses invoked by the president].

11/18: JFK's Florida trip: Miami advance agent DeFreese admitted to the HSCA that "a threat did surface in connection with the Miami trip...there was an active threat against the President which the Secret Service was aware

of in November 1963 in the period immediately prior to JFK's trip to Miami made by *a group of people* (emphasis added)." In addition to this threat information and separate from the Milteer threat, a CO2 PRS file, released to the HSCA on May 3, 1978, and available only recently, reveals yet another threat subject: John Warrington¹².

Sam Kinney told me of an unspecified "organized crime" threat related to this same trip (this is also the trip where, despite numerous films, photos, and interviews to the contrary, JFK allegedly ordered the agents off the rear of his limo, cited as causing *péril* in Dallas from such diverse people as William Manchester and current Secret Service Director Lewis Merletti!). 11/21-11/22: Texas trip (U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and Senator William Fulbright warn President Kennedy *not to go* to Dallas)--- 11/21: DNC advance man Marty Underwood gets "all sorts of rumors", eighteen hours before the assassination, that JFK was to be killed in Dallas!¹³ Underwood even conveys this to the president, who tells him, "Marty, you worry about me too much" (indeed, JFK told San Antonio Congressman Henry Gonzalez, "Henry, the Secret Service told me they took care of everything. There's nothing to worry about."); Advance agent Winston Lawson wrote in his report that "Agent Bennett was reminded that he would work Presidential follow-up car on the movement"¹⁴.

11/22: While SA Glen Bennett rides in the Secret Service follow-up car, scanning the people lining the streets, President Kennedy is brutally cut down right in front of him.

After the assassination, Bennett's observations, via his allegedly contemporaneous handwritten notes from November 22--- were used by Chief Rowley to buttress the notion that Kennedy was struck in the back *from the rear*, in spite of the films and photos that appear to depict Bennett looking away from JFK. This point was made by David Lifton, George Michael Evica, Fred Newcomb, and several others before me, but this is almost ancillary to the major point made herein:

WAS PRS AGENT GLEN BENNETT

MONITORING MORTAL THREATS TO JFK'S LIFE, MADE IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, AND WAS THIS COVERED UP AFTERWARDS?

Is this the reason for the conflicting accounts - and the timing --of Bennett's participation in the second New York trip, the Florida trip *and the Texas trip*?

Did Bennett ride in the follow-up car on these trips *for this purpose*? This author sincerely believes such was the case. While Glen Bennett is still alive, he should be granted immunity, **AND GIVEN A CHANCE TO TELL THE TRUTH.**

Notes:

1. Author interviews with former Secret Service agents Abraham Bolden and Maurice Martineau.
2. RIF#s 180-10104-10331; 180-10087-10191; 180-10099-10491; 180-10078-10493; 180-10082-10453; 154-10001-10174: Secret Service shift report.
3. Interviews with the advance agent, AT SAIC/ Shift Leader Art Godfrey, 1996 and 1997; see also RIF#s 154-10001-10134 and 154-10001-10133: Secret Service shift reports.
4. CD 1347, p. 119.
5. Palamara, *The Third Alternative*; RIF# 154-10001-10120; 18 H 783.
6. RIF#180-10082-10452.
7. RIF#154-10001-10064.
8. RIF#s 154-10002-10421 and 10422.
9. RIF#180-10083-10419.
10. RIF#154-10002-10419.
11. See Dick Russell's *The Man Who Knew Too Much* and Noel Twyman's *Bloody Treason*.
12. RIF#s 180-10118-10041 and 10033.
13. Author's interview with Marty Underwood.
14. Warren Commission Hearings, 17H631--- emphasis added.

ERRATA

In our April, 1998 issue, Allan Eaglesham's article contained a reference to William Bruce Pitzer, which was dated "1995." That date should have read "1965." The author made the error, but hastened to have us correct it. Sorry!

Letters to the Editors

Dear Editors:

I, like many others, am responding to the book "Assassination Science," edited by James Fetzer. Others have reviewed the book with interesting and salient comments. Walt Brown, in the last issue of JFK/DPQ, had a couple of articles that did a wonderful job of lifting out the important points about what we all need to be aware of. My approach, however, is a little different. Instead of breaking the data down in infinitesimal detail, I would rather just use common sense, in the Aristotelean use of the word.

A lot of what is said in the book is certainly interesting, if not somewhat compelling. The x-ray and photo sections are worthy of repeated perusings. The sections on the Zapruder film border on, as do other parts of the book, a little too much self-aggrandizement for my taste.

A letter from President Bill Clinton. Is Fetzer serious! Are we to believe that President Clinton sat down in the oval office, dipped the quill, and composed this little epistolary piece of benevolence? Does this seem like filler, or is it just me?

We all know by now of the people who pulled back and withdrew from the book in the late hour. Could we be just a little more dignified and unpretentious?

If our goal is to preach to the unconverted, and I sometimes wonder if that is the goal of many, then why not get a lot more verification from outside authorities who have no real axe to grind. The general public, (I know what the polls say, but...), is more likely to believe hard evidence (e.g., Malcolm Wallace fingerprint evidence) than the wild speculations incorporated into the Z-film controversy. Maybe I'm wrong about this though. Given our predilection toward sensationalism in this country and our MTV/video games mind set, it is possible, I guess, to fulfill the prophecy of

P.T. Barnum: A sucker born every minute and two to take him. The Z-film seems to be the cause celebre in the assassination conspiratorial community these days. It is certainly a lot easier to view a less than 30 second film than dig through documents and testimony day in and day out. We are told everything from the crowd not moving AT ALL on the north side of Elm Street to the Stemmons Freeway sign being photographically enlarged to conceal what really happened just before JFK emerged. Are Fetzer, et al, serious? What did SOMEONE do, send it off to Industrial Light and Magic to have it altered? Fetzer says he is fond of pointing out that Mary Poppins, "with its many special effects, was released in 1964." Special effects were around long before 1964, but what we are asked to believe is that the sophistication level in 1964 could have pulled this off.

"Return of the Jedi" was released in 1983. All special effects were done through Lucas's Industrial Light and Magic studio. But even so, the scene where the chase is taking place through the forest on the levitated scooters (sorry, I'm a little rusty on my Star Wars jargon), always looked superimposed and never convincing. And these are the best special effects in the world! I know, I know, the CIA is always one-step ahead of everyone in this area, and if you disagree with those who reside in the sanctum sanctorum, you are obviously a mole of some sort. Or you have just been duped! This type of name calling has never furthered the case one iota. To get the unconverted to believe that crowds are not moving, Greer is turning his head faster than a speeding bullet, and signs have been enlarged to conceal, is certainly going to take more than a spoonful of sugar!

Back to common sense: If the Z-film was altered, what purpose did it serve? The two times on the film where JFK visibly, and without any doubt at all, reacts to gunfire, is when he manifestly raises his hands toward his throat and when he is thrown backwards in his seat from a shot to the head. Now color me reactionary, but if the Z-film was altered, the only thing we can say is that they did an awful job manipulating the data (so much for Mary Poppins special effects). I was more successful

as a kid by scratching the film on my ViewMaster to alter the images than this. Oh I get it, they did a good job of hiding more than what we see. Okay, then why didn't they finish the job? A lot at this point seems to rely on eyewitness testimony. Any lawyer on this planet will tell you that the shakiest evidence is generally of the eyewitness flavor. I'm not saying to completely disregard eye and ear witness testimony, but to put more stock in this (sometimes years after the fact) than what we can visibly see on film with our own eyes seems a bit self-serving. [Ed. note: Dr. David Mantik discussed eyewitness reliability in the Fetzer book...].

But then again, self-serving seems to be the *raison d'être* for a lot of people in the assassination community these days. It makes me wonder if some really want the case solved. I guess that would mean no more books, notoriety, publicity, ego strokes, etc. For a long time it has been a wish of mine that we could come together, as the non-conspiratorial branch has, and unite forces instead of factionalizing everything into disarray. But maybe this type of utopian dreaming is only my own millennial hopes for a better future. When egos are involved, unity seems to disappear faster than the innocence of O. J. Simpson.

The tyranny of authority that abounds in the book *Assassination Science* seems to be little more than an irritating dose of self-importance. The word distinguished is used A LOT. Are they trying to convince us of their importance arguing *ad vericundium* until we just give in? What ever happened to letting the argument rise or fall on its own merit? Truth is not something that depends on sincerity or credentials. The litany of books or letters after a man's name is mostly unimpressive in nature. We are degree crazy in this country; as long as you have letters after the name that is all that matters. Anyone who has been in education for any length of time at all realizes how silly this is. Martin Shackelford, social worker, with a degree from the University of Michigan, has done some wonderful work on both the history of the Z-film and frame-by-frame analysis. He is precise and not given to wild speculations. Although not published in book form and without a

Ph.D. in Philosophy, he is without a doubt, one of the most thoughtful and educated people within the assassination community. But then again, it is easier to dismiss and feel superior than to deal with the data, and maybe, just possibly, admit we were wrong. Most people I meet with Doctoral degrees are some of the most uneducated people in the arena of inquiry--they have merely become specialists in an extremely narrow field. Or to quote Mortimer Adler, "they are merely a learned ignoramus." They fulfill that wonderful chapter in Ortega Y Gasset's book "The Revolt of the Masses," entitled "The Barbarism of Specialization." We need to quit touting our badges and medals and start acting like adults. A little dose of the Apostle Paul would do us all a little good, "look upon others more highly than ourselves." I speak for myself as well. [Ed. note: clearly he is not attempting to sack all Ph.D.s....]

Years ago Vincent Salandria told us that there was enough evidence already to prove conspiracy. He went on to say that we needed to be careful not to get mired in minutia and lose sight of the big picture. We don't need to be overcome from without; we seem to be very good at destroying each other from within.

There are some things that we will just never know. That doesn't mean that we should quit and abandon our collective renaissance spirit of inquiry. But until we reach some kind of nirvanic plane, we may just have to admit, along with Moses, that "The secret things belong unto the Lord thy God, but the things which are revealed belong unto us and our children." Remember as well, if we could solve all mysteries, and have not love, we are nothing. This is not meant to be a thorough exegesis of *Assassination Science*, only a few collected thoughts on the subject. I only hope that the case is furthered through unity, not destroyed by factionalism.

Tim Smith
tim.smith@tridget.com



Other commentary about *Assassination Science*:

Professor Jim Fetzer contacted co-editor Walt Brown in early May to air some concerns he had about the review of his work, appending some questions for which answers were demanded. What follows is the exchange, from Fetzer, followed by Walt's response, then a second inquiry by Fetzer, and a second response. Dr. Fetzer indicated he would have a response to the review, and we received it mere days before we went to press. (We regret its omission, but will include it in the next issue.) Beyond that, while there has been talk in the net news groups that Dr. Fetzer prefers to reply to queries with rhetoric and not substance, he has furnished Walt with some valid leads regarding the Mac Wallace investigation that he was aware of, and his dedication to the sense of "community" is to be commended in that regard.

Walt,

David Mantik has faxed me a copy of your review from JFK DEEP POLITICS QUARTERLY, which I have read with interest. Do you ever publish replies to reviews of this kind? I would very much appreciate the opportunity to comment on some of your observations about the book in your journal.

Incidentally, some of your remarks were difficult for me to understand. Could you let me know what you had in mind with respect to the following:

(1) p. 32, right hand column, you mention an "expert" who has told us of three Marina Oswalds and another who has made media appearances to express the theory that the autopsy was done on Tippit. I would appreciate knowing who you have in mind here.

(2) p. 33, left hand column, you state that another theory posits that the entire alteration of the film was accomplished in five hours. I presume that you are discussing the article by Pincher and Schaeffer, but where exactly do that [sic] make that specific claim?

(3) p. 33, right hand column, did you think that by using the quotation from JAMA ("The scientific evidence [Humes and Boswell] documents . . ." that I was thereby endorsing it? Did you miss the point that it was a target for

discussion and criticism?

(4) p. 33, right hand column, where does the book go on to misname the Warren Commission or assert that the vast majority of sealed evidence remains sealed?

(5) p. 33, right hand column, regarding the backyard photographs, the assertion on p. 33 only talks about the convenient omission of evidence indicating that they appear to have been faked; moreover, sources are cited there and elsewhere in the book (see p. 84, p. 206, and p. 208). Did you overlook them at the time?

(6) p. 34, additional commentary: I am not entirely sure that your point is made clear, namely: that if cerebellum was extruding from the wounds, then many of the autopsy photographs have to have been faked. Am I correct interpreting your remarks this way?

Thanks for some richly deserved accolades to David.

Jim Fetzer

Co-editor Walt Brown responded as follows (with introductory, non-related remarks deleted)

Hi Jim,

I will try to deal with all of your questions as much as I can, but I have been positively inundated with requests for data regarding the "extra" you will see [April issue of JFK/DPQ], and beyond working two full time jobs and my JFK work, it is exacting.

We do publish replies to commentaries, and we would be remiss if we did not make that possibility a reality--it HAS to be that way; *caveat emptor*, however: I have received a wealth of mail, e-mail and USPS, regarding the review of your compilation, and the overwhelming majority of it was highly (emphasis) unfavorable. One was from a prominent researcher that I would prefer NOT to name, and it will NOT be published, but it is vituperative, vindictive, and downright nasty. If you know the "players" that should point you in the right direction.

I assure you that in reading any reply that you, or any of your contributors should

send, we will try to present both sides of the issue as fairly as possible, and in the greater interest of the ongoing search for truth (if, in fact, there still is such a theme out there). One major criticism to date has been, to use a word noted earlier, much vituperation and unpleasant exchanges, apparently within the news groups, when individuals have sought documentation or replies regarding the book. Another criticism, which I believe the review itself hinted at, or should have, is that the question of alteration has become a somewhat dangerous feeding frenzy. First off, as noted, if the autopsy x-rays and photos are altered, that is far more probative, in my mind, of government shenanigans than the alteration of 486 frames of celluloid. And what does all this alteration prove? That there was a conspiracy? If we need experts (and they are still being argued about in the newsgroups) to verify a film's alteration to prove a conspiracy, we have wasted the better part of 34 years looking in the wrong places. Also, and this has not been addressed and should be, "you can't have it both ways." There seems to have been created a prevailing mind set that "it's all been faked," which means that all photographic evidence (Moorman /Badgeman for one quick example) can no longer be used to support conspiracy. It is unreasonable to take only "official version" material and brand IT as fake, and then turn around and demand that any/all photos which support conspiracy be deemed legitimate; you truly cannot have it both ways.

Also, I was disappointed, but did NOT voice my concern in the review, that I, personally, was ignored. In Dr. Mantik's piece on the Z film, his documentation is magnificent and runs far afield; yet when discussing limousine driver William Greer, he totally overlooked the interview material that I published in *Treachery in Dallas* as far back as 1995, being the only "modern" and possibly the only "ever" published material from Greer himself. This was a vital source, and it is not like David Mantik to overlook such data--from the horse's mouth as it were.

Beyond that, and before I address your specifics, we must also consider one very serious item: We KNOW, without argument,

vituperation, or the need for experts, that JFK was "altered" on November 22, and we do not need film(s) to support that thesis; let's get back to JFK at some point;

Question 1: Jack White has "held John Armstrong's coat" so to speak in the 3 Marguerite Oswald question (you quoted three Marinas, and the review was clear on three **Marguerites**; the other individual unnamed, but I did so not to tarnish reputations, as I am not wont to do that, was Robert Morningstar, who has openly said (I sat next to him when he said it...) that it was Tippit who was autopsied, and when that thought was not well received by the audience, he ventured that it might well have been Tippit in the back seat of the car; now that would be proof the Z film had been altered....

Question 2, you have the right article.... p. 221, second paragraph, "The purpose of this paper...crucial editing was performed within an approximate five-hour time period..." I stand fully behind what I said in the review, and still find such hasty alteration highly improbable.

Question 3: I was taking the line as a satire, and did not mean that you supported it... if one event in the 20th century was NOT scientific, it was the work of Humes and Boswell...

Question 4: Your page 2 says "(technically the Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy)"; It is, in fact, *Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy*. The phrase "Warren Commission" does not exist anywhere in law, but is a name we gave the group; it was the President's Commission, and that is important... part II: your page 5 says, "The surge of public interest...., the majority of which had been sealed away in the National Archives for 75 years."

At the time the Report was delivered, September, 1964, over 357 cubic feet of material was "sequestered" for the 75 year period. Prior to the creation of the Review Board, only 12 cubic feet of that material still remain hidden away, as FOIA litigation got some of it out, and a lot of it was superfluous, so it was released to feed the public some pabulum.

5: I am not sure what your question references; my only data about the backyard photos is that I showed them to Marina, so as to have no confusion about what photos we were talking about, and she said she took them; that was Marina to me, February, 1995, in person--and after she became a citizen and had the freedom to speak without fear of deportation.

6: What I was trying to say was this: the autopsy photos, as we know them, clearly do NOT show protruding cerebellum, nor do they even suggest the possibility of such; what they do show is a massive exit wound in the TOP of the head from which it would have been impossible for damaged cerebellum to have protruded--and following that thought, it is unthinkable that any doctor, Parkland or otherwise, would testify to protruding cerebellum from a wound to the TOP of the head. Hearings, first 150pp. of Vol. VI; if one of them really believed there had been protruding cerebellum, that is all the proof you need that those pictures are not accurate reflections of reality.

Hope this helps; continued best wishes for your work and success with your book; your mail will be sent tomorrow.

Be well,

Walt Brown

[continued on page 38]

NEW RESOURCE MATERIALS

by the Editors

There are a few new JFK research resource materials which we think you may wish to be aware of:

First, the *Trial of Clay Shaw* (available from JFK/DPQ; our website has details) transcript has been released on CD-ROM by

LMP Systems of Dallas. With an Introduction by co- editors Walt Brown and Jan Stevens, and utilizing the same software (Folio Views) in the Warren Commission Volumes CD-ROM, it covers a lot of ground. It includes the testimonies of Marina Oswald, Abraham Zapruder, Ruth Paine, Pierre Finck, Phil Willis, Wilma Bond, Roger Craig, Mary Moorman, Buell Wesley Frazier, William Newman, Gayle Newman, Regis Kennedy, Perry Russo, James Phelan, Richard Randolph Carr, Dean Andrews, Clay Shaw himself, the "Clinton Witnesses" and many others. However, after its release, we were disappointed that some witnesses' testimony is NOT included such as:

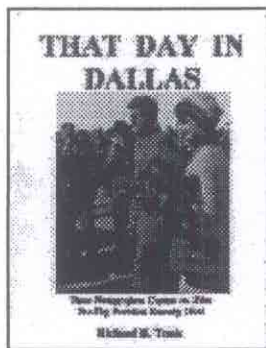
Officer Mark Windstein, NOPD Intelligence Division
Det. Frank Hayward
Capt. Francis Martello, NOPD Intelligence Division
Girod Ray, on Oswald leafletting
Charles Steele, hired by Oswald to leaflet
Vernon Bundy, on the alleged Shaw-Oswald meeting
Charles Spiesel, conspiracy witness (until discredited)
Joseph Ryan, New Orleans Post Office
Esmond Fatter, hypnotist
Louis Hopkins, co-owner of Travel Consultants
Mrs. Jesse Parker
Capt. James Kreubbe

(We gratefully acknowledge researcher Martin Shackelford who made this list available on the internet. The editors are looking into the matter of these omissions very closely and will update our readers in the next issue.)

Archivist and photo researcher **Richard Trask** offers a new 136- page self-published large paperback book *That Day in Dallas* (Danvers, MA: Yeoman Press, 1998) which adds to and expands upon some of the work he did for "Pictures of the Pain", his first book. In the new volume, Trask examines in depth the circumstances surrounding three men whose images of that weekend are still haunting -- official White House photographer Cecil Stoughton, AP's James "Ike" Altgens and free-lancer Jim Murray.

There are an abundant supply of all these

photographs throughout, including several never before published. Mr. Trask text is thorough and thoughtful, well-researched with interviews, factual detail heretofore unfamiliar,



quality full-page reproductions and ample footnotes and index. The stories of these men and their experiences during and after the assassination (and lots of Murray's work is a virtual photo-essay of the Dealey Plaza aftermath) leaves few stones unturned. It's a real treat to see so

many photographs, "contact sheets" and other material carefully dealt with by a professional archivists' insight; Trask is one of those whose meticulous care and attention to detail adds so much color and depth to our knowledge of this historical event.

As we went to press, Dale Myers' new book **"With Malice: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Murder of Officer J.D. Tippit"** (Milford, MI: Oak Cliff Press, 1998) was set for release. A review will appear in a future JFK/DPQ, but for now it should be said at the outset, this is one quite comprehensive-looking and beautifully produced work. It is loaded with new and previously unreleased photographs, document reproductions, memos, Dallas Police radio transcripts, computer graphics of the crime scene and lots more in its more than 670 pages. It's about time this subject was treated on its own terms, rather than a corollary to the JFK assassination. But make no mistake: Myers believes that Oswald was the sole killer of Tippit. (I must add that if there were ever awards for such things, this book should surely win for its handsome cover art and lay-out, also done by the author.) he wrote JFK/DPQ: "There are 500 signed/numbered copies available to researchers before Oct. 15, 1998. It'll be in bookstores in November. "Further information is available on the net at

<http://www.jfkfiles.com>

Most recommended is the "The Collected Works of Col. L. Fletcher Prouty" CD-ROM, available from the usual assassination-related outlets -- or directly from its creator, Len Ocanic (see info at end of this article). In what must be one of the most comprehensive CD-ROMS ever of its type (over 650 megs!), this collection includes a huge variety of visual and audio materials, including both of Prouty's books, *The Secret Team* and *JFK, Vietnam, the CIA and the Plot to Assassinate John F. Kennedy*. Much of what's included has been out-of-print or unavailable for years -- including a number of Prouty's previously published magazine articles like "The Guns of Dallas", "The Hidden Role of Conspiracy" -- and others. There is also huge collection of photographs, and beautifully reproduced documents and memos from Col. Prouty's 23- year military career, some of which was spent as a liaison with the CIA, not to mention a host of JFK assassination photos and related visuals (Robert Cutler's famous large-sized Dealey Plaza blueprint is an important added bonus). As if this wasn't enough, we get to see reproductions of the personal correspondence Fletcher Prouty has had with early research pioneer Vince Salandria, and with Jim Garrison and Oliver Stone -- lengthy and fascinating narratives, analyses and period background from Prouty's experiences which provided some of the political imprint for the "JFK" film (most readers will recall the "Mr.X" character, transplanted in time by Stone, but which was based on Prouty).



Also in this massive collection are audio files as well (in easy-to-use .wav format) representing almost eight hours (!) of lecture excerpts and interviews given over the years by the retired Colonel, as well as a few video clips!

It's most often worth the many hours it takes to go through all this stuff; most of it representing a wealth of insight and analysis into America's covert history, and the individuals like Allen Dulles, Gen. Charles Cabell, Edward Lansdale and Lucien Conein -- men who authorized much tragic military and/or

intelligence activity and often directly shaped Cold War policy. Even discounting his books for a moment, there is also extensive information and documentation here on the Vietnam war from Prouty's unique and personal operational perspective before and during JFK's administration. Readers may find essays on the oil industry, the tragedy of KAL 500, Middle-East relations and even the railroad industry. It is safe to say that despite any researcher's impressions of Col. Prouty's opinions on the assassination itself -- and the research community's opinions of his JFK views have often been polarized -- this CD-ROM is akin to a mini-library of personal and historical perspective on a the era -- from one who was there and often working "both sides" -- and thus it is a resource of great value for those continuing to study the "deep politics" of a crucial time frame in the American experience.

(Len Osanic can be reached at:

osanic@netmail.home.com

To order the CD-ROM send a cheque - \$34.95 US funds only -- made out to: Len Osanic, 814 20th Street, New West B.C., CANADA V3M 4W6

Please remember to include your return address and E-mail address if applicable. More info at:

<http://www.astridmm.com/prouty/>)

Other last-minutes arrivals at the DPQ mailbox included *Brush with History; A Day in the Life of Deputy E. R. Walthers* by Eric R. Tagg -- which is a bound manuscript (without footnotes) not yet available. We also received 22 November 1963: *The Worst Crime in the History of the United States*, a 300+ book on disc in Microsoft Word format by one Wheaton Miller Coward. Plenty of information is available on this release at its website:

<http://www.jfkconspiracy.com/index.htm>

More to follow...

TALKING WITH SGT. GERALD HILL

by Walt Brown

When information like the Malcolm Wallace data is released, there is a tendency to find oneself in sudden contact with "sources" previously unknown. These sources may have reached the conclusion that now is the time to go forward with the "alien death beam" theory, or they may be quite valid and just waiting for a vehicle to find their expression.

Fortunately, there have been *no* alien abductees coming forward, and, on a pleasant note, the press conference event put me in touch with some archival material that I had never before seen, and gave me a chance to have a sitdown with Dallas Police Officers who were on duty on November 22, 1963, and share some highly interesting perceptions.

I left the grave site of J.D. Tippit in the company of a friend of his, and arrived at the home of Gerald Hill, who was a Sergeant on November 22, 1963.

Mr. Hill was most curious about the Mac Wallace / Barr McClellan "revelations." While maintaining a continued belief in the Oswald-did-it-alone theory, Hill cast a glance at another officer and said, "Ya know, I always thought that if there was a plot, ol' LBJ was in it somehow."

We then spoke about J.D. Tippit, and I got a totally different profile than that provided by Mike Robinson and others in the past. Tippit, they said, was low man (or close to it) in the traffic ticket department, as he would tell drivers he pulled over that it would be beneficial to them to get where they were going safely and without the cost of a speeding ticket. Most folks understood that logic. On the other hand, Tippit had an exemplary record in matters of recognizing vehicles on his beat, knowing which doors to check to see if locked, and had a sixth sense about crimes in progress and made arrests that stood and led to convictions.

On Tippit's private life, there was division of opinion. One officer told me that after the day's shift ended, most of the cops headed for the bars (and hopefully, the women), while J.D. headed home to restore Mrs. Tippit's 1949 auto. It was Mrs. Tippit, he insisted, that was giving J.D. problems. Gerald Hill dissented, saying, "Oh, I don't think so. If he had lived another six months, she would have divorced him for sure." Since I had more important questions to ask, I did not ask "Why?"

It was mentioned that M.N. (Maurice "Nick") McDonald had both a book and a movie in the works, and the DPD folks present took that in a lighter vein. One retold the story of how McDonald wrongly took credit for telling Fritz "There he [Oswald] sits" in the Homicide Bureau, and another suggested that McDonald was not exactly a pro--or accurate in testimony--in the Oswald arrest. He searched patrons on the way to Oswald, for reasons unknown, and had one too many hands in the Oswald-in-the-seat caper, as McDonald told the WC that he was holding a gun on Oswald when Oswald hit him; he then grabbed Oswald, hit Oswald back, and put his hand in between the hammer and the gun. Both officers saw the hammer mark on McDonald's hand, but he would have needed three hands to do all he said he did: one: grab Oswald, two: hold a gun on him; three: stick his hand in the way of the hammer. There was also absolute agreement that McDonald had no business signing off on the gun, as it was out of his custody for hours by the time he initialed it.

I asked Hill about the Texas Theater. He told me there were kids in the balcony, ostensibly using the Presidential visit as a pretext NOT to attend school but rather have a friendly "health" lesson in the theater. He thought there were about five patrons besides LHO. "I was the one who cuffed Oswald," he told me, "and I had to borrow cuffs, as I did not have mine." He would later add, regarding that incident, that much of what Nick McDonald looked like was caused by other officers hitting him in the Oswald fray--not by Oswald doing any serious damage.

From minute one, I had wanted to ask Gerald Hill one obvious question, but I was so enjoying his candor that I let the conversation

go in several directions. I told him, "In most of the literature dealing with the DPD, there is a consensus that most of the officers were Birchers, or Klan, or Minutemen, or somewhere on the extreme right."

It got a little quiet. Nobody said that such was the case or not, but it was noted (by others; Hill had no comment) that such **was** the case among a huge percentage of adult white males (ie., the pool from which officers were chosen), and there were references to local laws prohibiting miscegenation and the serious enforcement of such laws.

Finally, I asked Hill the question that has puzzled writers for years: "Why were you, Gerald Hill, all over the map that day, just as Captain Westbrook was--I mean, he wasn't in any way a street officer," I concluded.

Hill answered the question to my complete satisfaction. He told me that he was on temporary assignment in personnel at the time, and had just returned from an out-of-town recruiting trip, as the DPD had been given a sizable manpower increase at that time. Shortly after 12:30 on November 22, 1963, he was with Captain Westbrook when a female dispatcher entered the area they were in and simply told them that JFK had been shot. "Why would she make a joke like that?" Hill asked Westbrook, and Westbrook answered that while the women was given to joking, there had been neither laughter nor a punchline in her message, so both men flew out of the office seeking confirmation.

Once obtained, they knew that their respective assignments, personnel and the property room, were of far less significance than whatever value they would have on the street, so they headed down to the TSBD.

Hill was kind enough to draw me a quick diagram of the sniper's nest as he recalled it, and it was a straight row of boxes in the central part, with an angle-like wall on either side, so that if viewed from the top, it would look something like an inverted pie pan, a base with two short additions jutting out. He drew in the chicken bones without being asked, and they were about four to five feet to the right of where the boxes which held the rifle (and shooter--he said Oswald, I noted "Wallace" and we

chuckled).

Without any specific assignment, he felt free to leave to get to Tenth and Patton when the Tippit call came in, and he noted that he and others surveilled the neighborhood hoping to find something that lead to a suspect. "We came upon that kid in the library, but that turned out to be..."

"Someone in a hurry to spread the news," I chimed in.

"Something like that," he concluded.

"Then we got the call about the theater," he said, and I asked what the call was for--someone not paying \$.75 on a day the President was killed--and he said, "No, they thought they had somebody acting very suspiciously in there and would we send a car over." Then the Nick McDonald episode was retold, and when Oswald was led outside, Hill said, he truly expected a riot. "Kill him!!" the crowd yelled, surging. Eventually, six people filled a squad car. Bob K. Carroll drove, and had custody of Oswald's pistol. Hill sat in the middle and "Pinky" Lyons rode shotgun. The backseat was Paul Bentley behind Carroll, Oswald in the middle, and C.T. Walker behind Lyons. When Oswald would not identify himself, his wallet (unlike the one found at the Tippit scene, according to James Hosty), was removed by Bentley, and the two identifications, Oswald and Hidell were revealed. Oswald, according to Hill, did not say a great deal, even in response to questions. When the car reached the DPD headquarters, the press was prepared to mob the car, as a call had gone out that a suspect was being brought in. Oswald was given an option of being taken a roundabout way, to avoid press contact, but he told Hill, "I haven't done anything to be ashamed of."

Having read the *written* words of so many witnesses for so many years, it was so refreshing to hear intonation and volume cues. What Hill was saying was not that Oswald was proclaiming innocence, ie., "I haven't done ANYTHING..." but rather, "I haven't done anything TO BE ASHAMED OF."

Officers exchanged some small talk, and I had one final question for Sergeant Hill--why didn't Captain Fritz keep notes?

That led to a lengthy discussion. Fritz, 68 at

the time (same age as Hoover...) had brilliant powers or recall, and did not want "technology [a tape recorder]" to interfere. Hill added a number of remarks --and there was general agreement on the point--to suggest that Fritz, in today's term, would be a "control freak." The discussion then went from no Oswald notes (or none known of till recently) to the life and times of Fritz, who would let detectives work very hard, but grab the arrest himself, and who ran the homicide bureau as a separate entity from the DPD; he told his men how to dress, how to behave, and how to treat and deal with the rest of the department. (On that note, it was also pointed out that any DPD officer, in 1963, was

required to wear long sleeve shirts year round, and to always wear the department hat while on duty--a possible reference which would cloud the identities of officers in cars, as they are traveling along with hats on); failure to comply with such stringent regulations meant an instant and guaranteed three day suspension without pay.

It was a most interesting time spent with the officers (some of whom, obviously, would prefer anonymity). I left the door open with Sgt. Hill, so if readers have a valid question to put to him, please send it to the JFK/DPQ mailbox address, or e-mail it to jfkdpq2@aol.com, and I'll be in touch with Sgt. Hill, a good and decent man who in his retirement enjoys gardening and prepares tax returns--and follows the events in the JFK assassination literature.

But please, no alien abduction questions.



by Walt Brown

Loose Clues?

It has long been written, but never proven definitively, that a party was held on the evening of November 21, 1963, at the Clint Murchison residence, and that it was attended by the "who's who" of the power brokers behind the JFK assassination. The most common source for this story is Madeleine Brown, who has claimed that she was present, and was told by LBJ that "after tomorrow the Kennedys will not embarrass me any more."

A second source occasionally cited is Val Imm, society columnist for the *Dallas Times Herald* and future wife of Dallas physician Faoud Bashour, who attended to President Kennedy at Parkland. Supposedly, Imm's society page, "Imm-Prints," carried a reference to the party at the Murchisons, but was pulled after the assassination.

I was able to find a copy of the paper on my recent trip to Texas for the Mac Wallace press conference, and Imm's column appeared on page 22B of the *Living* section. There was no reference to the party. But this was the two-star edition, which was run after it was known that JFK had died. I could not obtain a copy of the one-star edition, which was on the streets as Kennedy rode through them. Yet there is the column, not pulled, and it reports the happy doings of the local rich the day before. The only sinister possibility is that the column was changed, yet this seems unlikely, as no editor is going to run like a madman through the news room making sure his lead story for the year is correct, and, oh yes, change the society column and delete Clint's story.

The column is not, however, without import. Toward the end, under "Opera Notes" is a mention that a contest for free opera tickets featured students sponsored by "Colonel and Mrs. James D. Wilmeth of Ft. Worth."

The colonel is an interesting character, as his interests, in the week of November 18-22, 1963, were more than just operatic. By way of background, he was a highly placed intelligence officer, and was considered by many contemporaries to be one of the finest, if not the finest, Russian linguist in the US.

He enters our narrative on pages 392-393 of Volume IX of the WC hearings, where we learn that he telephoned Ruth Paine because

he wanted to speak to Marina Oswald -- "... he had heard she was living at my house, and was interested in speaking with somebody who spoke natively." [As if former colonel is US Intel, and current professor of Russian at Arlington needed Marina Oswald to hear someone speak fluent Russian]. When asked by counsel Jenner if Mrs. Paine has finished recounting the call, she answers, "Are you going to ask me if he came?" She then recounts the visit on November 19, the Tuesday before the assassination. Sixty pages later in Vol. IX, Michael Paine has to be prodded about "Mr. Wilmeth," who shares a well with someone known to Michael. Eventually, Wesley Liebler prodded Michael Paine into remembering that Wilmeth called him at his office to help set up the visit, that it took place pleasantly, and then Liebler moves on to discuss Clifton Shasteen, a barber who supposedly cut Oswald's hair 7 or 8 times after his return from Mexico.

Why would a colonel in US Intel want to meet with Marina Oswald on November 19, and please don't say it was to hear someone speak fluent Russian.....

Odell Oliver: Commission "Rosetta stone"?

Odell Oliver was a female court stenographer, and was employed by the Warren Commission to report the testimony of Marina Oswald, on September 6, 1964, when a handful of members flew to Dallas to ask Marina about recently discovered bullfight tickets. Ms. Oliver also did the steno work on the testimony of several Parkland personnel, six Russian emigres, a dozen other witnesses, and was present as the steno during Ruby's polygraph exam on July 18, 1964. It should be added here that the stenographers are rarely identified, and if we only work from the 26 volumes (or the CD-ROM, now), we would not have a clue as to the identity of most of the stenos.

Yet we clearly have Miss Odell Oliver, as she is introduced to Marina Oswald by Dean R.G. Storey, Special Counsel to the Attorney General of Texas,* on September 6: "This is Miss Oliver. She is the reporter to Judge Hughes, a federal judge here." [Ed. note:

Hughes is the LBJ buddy who made his takeover official by saying "Will you raise your right hand and repeat after me," on *Air Force One* just before LBJ said his piece and then winked at a local congressman whom JFK had come to honor.]

Throughout the references, it is Miss Odell Oliver. I gave the name, as a curiosity, to a Texas certified archivist and researcher, to see if Miss Oliver could be located. While a positive I.D. was not possible as we go to press, I learned an interesting fact: "Odell" is a man's name; "Odelle" is the way a woman would spell the name.

This leaves us with the possible scenario that either Miss Oliver spelled her own name, "Odell" wrong when she transcribed the various dictations--as stenos type their own work--or that someone else typed, possibly putting their own spin on events, the notes into finished form.

If the original notes of the Warren Commission were given to third parties to put them into final form, this raises many old questions, but some very troubling new ones as well. And keep in mind, as you ponder that, Miss Odell Oliver was under federal contract to federal judge Hughes, as noted, so she was not, in 1964, about to give any public indication that her notes had been tampered with. They owned her--and quite possibly used her.

Andrei Moscovit and Soviet Memories

Author Moscovit visited with Jan Stevens and me in January after we reviewed his work, *Did Castro Kill Kennedy?* He was considered a Soviet dissident, and had a few brushes with the KGB. Jan asked if Moscovit believed that the KGB release of Oswald's records was complete.

He told us that anything was possible, but cautioned that the KGB was totally unlike American bureaucracies, where paper and documents are omnipresent. He punctuated this remark with an anecdote about a colleague called in by the KGB. After a number of hours of questioning, the writer asked to use the bathroom at the KGB site. His interrogator began to give him directions, but the writer said

that he had been there before and knew where the restroom was. The interrogator was shocked, indicative that earlier interrogators had chosen not to keep any records on this writer.

Moscovit indicated this was typical of the KGB--they kept most of their records personally.

Ed. note: Four copies of Moscovit's book remain, @ \$16.50. Will four good citizens please come forward to order them so the shelf is empty?

**Dean Storey was also in US combat Intel in WW II, and served as counsel to the Nuremberg War Trials, as well as counsel to several heads of state; his son, R.G.S., Jr., attended Woodrow Wilson H.S. in 1937, when Mac Wallace was a student there.*

Materials Available

Warren Commission CD Rom (pc only)
....all 26 volumes, hot keyed to
The Referenced Index Guide to the Warren
Commission; \$79.95 (\$2.50s/h)

The Clay Shaw Trial Transcripts (Mac or pc)
... \$29.95 (\$2.50 s/h)

Did Castro Kill Kennedy? by Andrei
Moscovit; a Soviet dissident's excellent
insights into Tippit and Ruby, as we
reserve the right to say "no" to his title;
\$16.50, incl. s/h 4 copies left;

and Walt's books...

People v. Lee Harvey Oswald (\$15)
Referenced Index Guide to WC (\$18) --
\$10 with the CD....

Warren Omission (see review by Vince
Palamara at Fair Play website) (\$20)
Treachery in Dallas (\$18; 3 left...)
JFK Assassination Quizbook free
with any purchase...

Volume II of the JFK/DPQ, October, 1996-
July, 1997; 168 pages; \$30 incl. s/h;
JFK/DPQ
PO Box 174
Hillsdale, NJ 07642



by Walt Brown

"Mac" Wallace, a man of many coincidences, acquaintances, and circumstances ...you, the reader, draw your own conclusions.

Evidence has been submitted in past few weeks that potentially places Mac in the 6th floor sniper's nest in the Depository in the time frame of the events connected with the JFK assassination in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Also, the Douglas Caddy (Billie Sol Estes' attorney) letters to the Dept. of Justice dated Aug. 9, 1984 links him to 17 murders that Wallace allegedly performed for LBJ. These included President Kennedy, Henry Marshall, Josefa Johnson Moss and J. Doug Kinser.

A simple biography of his life can identify many doors to be opened to expose numerous skeletons in his closets.

He was the product of and/or the reason for multiple dysfunctional family associations in his life. He was married on at least four documentable occasions, and was the known father of three children. He was an habitual alcoholic, a high stakes poker player, and was also a convicted first degree murderer, although he walked away from his trial literally a free man-- one of the great mysteries of Texas legal/criminal politics.

He was a spousal abuser and as attributed by one spouse, a child molester of his own nine-year old daughter. By 1950 and 1960 standards he was cited as a "known" sex-pervert by ONI.

He was a brilliant student in school and a organizer and leader of his classmates. He was the vice-president of his senior class in high school and president of the student body at the University of Texas.

Malcolm Everett "Mac" Wallace was born in Mount Pleasant, Texas on October 15, 1921. He was the first of seven children of Alvin J. and Alice Marie (Riddle) Wallace.

His father was a farmer in both Red River and Titus Counties during the early 1920's and shortly after the infant death of their second child, the Wallaces packed up their few belongings and moved, in late 1924, to the then thriving metropolis of Dallas.

Thirty year old Alvin became a cement worker and purchased a small, modest home at 402 Waverly Street, just east of the Santa Fe Railroad tracks in then far northeast Dallas. By 1928 Alvin and his next older brother Robert became general contractors doing large cement jobs, (roads, buildings, bridges) and they formed Wallace Brothers Concrete Contractors.

Alvin and Marie had 5 more children between 1925 and 1938 while living in that location. The house still stands today, but Waverly Street is now Wayne Street.

In 1945, after World War II, the Wallace family moved to a stately mansion at 5533 Swiss Avenue in Dallas, as Alvin had become a contractor of substantial worth. The majority of his income was derived from governmental contracts of road and bridge building. The principal supplier of his raw concrete was the largest concrete company in the United States-- CenTex Concrete Company, owned by Clint Murchison, Sr.

In 1935 Mac entered Woodrow Wilson High School, three blocks from his home. The same year, two other interesting participants in the scenario of 1963 graduated from the same school. They were both All-American football players, FBI Agents, and eventually Security Chiefs. Insall B. Hale became chief of security at Convair in Fort Worth and Davie O'Brien became chief of security for H. L. Hunt interests in Dallas. Both O'Brien and Hale entered--and left-- the FBI on the same day 11 years later. (Perhaps "reassigned by Hoover" ?). They founded and co-operated the FBI firing range at Quantico, Va. and organized what today would be called the FBI Swat Team.

Mac Wallace in his own right was a star football player at Woodrow Wilson High

School until he sustained a spinal injury in April 1938. A co-player on that team was Ralph N. Geb, who has been identified as the L. H. Oswald in photographs (CE 237), leaving the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in September 1963. At that time Geb was in USAF intelligence and eventually retired as a Lt Colonel in San Diego, California. Geb's older brother, Frederick August "Fred" Geb was a Lt Colonel in US Army intelligence and is believed to have been stationed with the CIA in both Arlington and Langley.

Another interesting factual coincidence is that in 1959, IB Hale's twin son (Robert A.) eloped and married Kay-Kay Connally, oldest (age 16) daughter of John B. Connally. *Five weeks* later she *accidentally* committed suicide. John Connally at that time was legal council for Sid Richardson in Fort Worth. John went on to be Secretary of the Navy, Governor of Texas, and Secretary of the US Treasury. He of course, was also shot in the limousine in Dallas when JFK was killed.

"Coincidences" continue, as on February 7, 1962, IB Hale's twin sons (Robert A. and William K.) were seen burglarizing the Los Angeles apartment of Judith Eileen Campbell, alleged consort of both JFK and mob boss Sam Giancana. The Corvette the Hale brothers were driving was owned by their father and had his Texas plates on it. This burglary was observed by two L.A. FBI agents that had Campbell's apartment under 24 hour surveillance. The SAIC of the Los Angeles office was advised by J. Edgar Hoover's office NOT to report the incident to the LAPD. A few weeks later Kennedy influence awarded the controversial TFX contract to Convair-Fort Worth rather than to Boeing in Seattle. IB Hale was the director of security at Convair-Fort Worth at that time.

Still other classmates with Mac at Woodrow Wilson H. S. went on to prominence: R D Matthews (gambler & casino operator in both Havana and Las Vegas); Charlie Tessmer (famous criminal attorney); Carr P. Collins, Jr. [brother to James "Jim" Collins (US Congressman)] and father of Carr P Collins, III, a convicted large-scale cocaine distributor. The Collins family is a story unto itself and will be

addressed by JFK/DPQ in a future issue.

On June 2, 1939 Mac graduated from Woodrow Wilson H. S. in Dallas. The following November he enlisted in the US Marine Corps, and was assigned to the USS Lexington where he reinjured his back in a fall from a ladder in Honolulu, Hawaii in June, 1940 resulting in an honorable discharge on September 25, 1940.

Mac returned to Texas and entered the U. of Texas at Austin in the School of Arts & Sciences. In the "Cactus" yearbook of U of T for 1944 he is listed and pictured as a Junior in the Law School. In April 1944 he was elected President of the Student Body of the U. of Texas at Austin. Mac obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration with a major in Economics on June 2, 1947.

In 1946 his roommate at UofT was Joseph Louis Schott, who gave Mac a .25 caliber Schmeisser automatic pistol. Schott went on to become an FBI agent in the Dallas office, assigned to the Fort Worth sub-office. He held that position during the period that LHO was back in Fort Worth after having been in Russia.

In 1947 Mac is cited as a member of the "Friars Club" to "confer the honor of membership upon the eight most eligible men chosen from each Senior class". Other members of this 32 man group are most interesting: Dolph Briscoe, Jr. (future Governor of Texas); Jack B. Brooks (US Congressman, and a passenger on AF#1 carrying then President Johnson along with JFK's body back to Washington from Dallas); Arno Nowotny (future Dean of Men at the University of Texas and alleged CIA recruiter at UofT); John Luke Hill, Jr (future Attorney General of the State of Texas under the administration of Dolph Briscoe, Jr).

In late June of 1947 Mac met "literally the love of his life", Mary Andre DuBose Barton. He married her days later on July 4, 1947. Appropriately, "the fireworks started that day!" The witnesses to the wedding, held in the First Methodist Church in Austin, were Joseph Schott and Elgin Williams. Williams eventually became the questionable Communist suspect in future Naval Intelligence investigations into Mac

Wallace. Elgin Williams, Ph.D., died a strange death in John Sealy Hospital in Galveston, Texas on February 29, 1956 at age 33.

In late 1947 Mac and Andre moved to NY City, where he attended graduate school at Columbia U. Elgin Williams was also enrolled for his doctoral degree in Economics.

In September 1947 Mac and Andre conceived their first child (Michael Alvin Wallace). On February 1, 1948 Mac sent Andre home to her mother in Austin and he stayed in New York working as a research assistant for the City National Bank of NY, instructor in economics at CCNY, and as an instructor in philosophy at Long Island University.

On June 26, 1948 Michael was born in Austin and three days later Andre filed divorce proceedings against Mac, only to withdraw her petition 2 days short of the divorce being final by default.

By September 1949 Mac had returned to Austin and he was employed as an instructor in economics at UofT in Austin. Early in November of 1949 their second child, Alice, was conceived. On March 1, 1950 Mac deserted Andre and went to North Carolina State U. to be an asst. professor in economics.

On August 1, 1950 Alice M. Wallace was born in Austin, and ten days later Andre again filed for divorce. On August 25, 1950 Mac signed a "no contest waiver" in Austin and on October 10, 1950 went to work for the US Dept. of Agriculture in Washington, DC as an economist. On October 30, 1950 Andre again withdrew her divorce action. Andre continued to live in Austin with their 2 children at her mother's home while Mac lived alone in Washington.

In October 1951 Mac had applied for and was accepted for a new position in the State Department in Washington. On October 10, 1951 (a year to the day after he started) he took his annual leave and drove to Dallas and then on to Austin. On October 21, 1951 he visited his long-time friend and college roommate, Joseph Schott on two occasions, once at the FBI office in Ft. Worth and again that evening at Schott's home.

The following day Mac drove to the Butler

Pitch & Putt Golf Course, arriving at 3:15 P.M. He went into the clubhouse and in cold blood he murdered the owner/golf-pro, John Douglas Kinser by shooting him five times with a .25 caliber automatic, which was not recovered.

At this point, there are three theories for this cold-blooded murder: 1) Kinser was having an affair with Mac's wife Andre. 2) Kinser was having an affair with Josefa Johnson, sister to LBJ and that LBJ had ordered the hit. 3) Mac and Kinser were having affairs with Josefa and Mac shot him out of anger and jealousy.

There were multiple "witnesses" who heard the shots and saw a man leave the clubhouse and get into a dark Pontiac with "out of state license plates". Ninety minutes later Mac was arrested driving a Pontiac with Virginia license plates. He was charged with murder and bond was set at \$10,000.

On October 25 at 3:10 P.M., he was bonded out of the Travis County Jail by two contractors from Buda, Texas by the names of M. E. Ruby (no relation to Jack) and J. E. Greenhaw. Both were friends of Mac's father.

On November 1, 1951 the grand jury returned a "true bill" and Mac was indicted for murder. Bond was set at \$30,000. His father retained the services of attorney Polk Shelton, who got the bond reduced to \$10,000 on November 3, and Mac was again released from jail.

On Feb. 1, 1952 Mac resigned his job with the US Department of Agriculture and on the same day his mother was committed to the Terrell State Hospital in Terrell, Tx., a state facility for the mentally insane. She died there almost eight years later.

On Feb. 18, 1952 trial was set for the Kinser murder. On February 25 the jury found Wallace guilty of 1st degree murder with malice aforethought but was hung 11 to 1 for the term of 5 years in the state penitentiary. The hung jury allowed the judge, Charles O. Betts, to invoke the penalty--5 years suspended sentence because "there was no prior record of a felony" and released Mac on \$1,000 personal recognizance bond. He had to stay arrest-free for a period of 5 years, and then his sentence could be suspended. He walked out of the

courtroom a free man. The press and the law enforcement community were dumbfounded.

Following the trial both Mac and Andre reunited and they moved to Dallas, but on April 29, 1952 Malcolm & Andre separated again in Dallas County, Texas.

On May 1, 1952 a divorce action styled "Malcolm Everett Wallace vs. Mary Andre Barton Wallace" was filed in Dallas County Texas. Mac claimed Andre's alcoholism and cruelty caused him much mental and physical anguish and embarrassment, and he pleaded for custody of their two children. On June 6, 1952 the divorce between the Wallaces was granted and the custody of the minor children was granted to Malcolm, with Andre permitted visiting privileges.

On September 22, 1952 the arrest record of Malcolm E. Wallace is transmitted to Luscombe Airplane Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of TEMCO by the Austin Police Department.

In 1952 a SECRET security clearance was issued to Mac in spite of his criminal record. There are over a hundred pages of Office of US Naval Intelligence (ONI) files, 1952-1965, directly addressing his security clearance with the recommendations that it be revoked, but it stayed in effect until the mid 1960's. At the end of his tenure at LTV-Electrosystems he still held the same managerial position, but his security clearance had finally been canceled. This was *never* normal procedure for a civilian employee of a major governmental contractor.

On November 15, 1952 Mac was arrested in Georgetown, Texas for "drunk in a Judge's Office," fined \$18, and released from the Williamson County Jail the following day. NOTE: he did NOT acknowledge this (or any subsequent arrest(s) in his personal security questionnaire for his *secret clearance* with TEMCO aka LTV-Electrosystems.

On December 21, 1952 Malcolm remarried Mrs. Mary Andre Wallace in Dallas, Texas. They purchased a home at 2817 Crest Ridge, in Dallas.

On February 27, 1957, 5 years to the day from the date of his sentencing for the murder of John Douglas Kinser, a motion to set aside the 5 year suspended sentence was made and so

ordered. [Court records, Travis County, Tx.]

On September 8, 1959 Mac's mother, Alice Wallace, died in the Terrell State Hospital.

Sometime between Dec. 21, 1952 and Dec. 31, 1959 Mac and Andre were divorced again because on December 31 Mac married Mary Andre Wallace a third time in Dallas. On November 17, 1960 Andre filed a divorce petition in Dallas County and on January 30, 1961 that divorce was final.

Two days later, on February 2, 1961 Mac was arrested at 1:50 A.M. in Dallas on a drunk and disorderly. "Subject was staggering eastward on public sidewalk in the 6400 blk Gaston Ave. and found to be intoxicated to a degree whereas - he found difficulty, extreme difficulty, in walking -- his breath was strong of alcohol - his speech was slow and uneven". [Dallas City Corporation Court #2, Cause #J-22861]. He was convicted and paid a \$5 fine. Arrest not noted in subsequent security papers.

About March 1961, 4 months before Henry Marshall's death, Mac was transferred to TEMCO's Anaheim California facility. He got a security clearance over Clint Peoples' objection. [Chariton, et al, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries* Plano, Tx: Wordware, 1991, p. 115]

Only supported by his own statements to the *Dallas Morning News* in late March 1984, his brother David said that the family left Dallas on May 30, 1961, driving to Anaheim, California to visit his brother Malcolm. He said that they arrived 4 days later at Malcolm's residence in Anaheim on Friday, June 2. On Saturday June 3, 1961 David Wallace and family spent the whole day at the beach (with Mac) and left in the evening to return to Mac's home in Anaheim. [*Dallas Morning News*, 29 March 1984, p 1A]

On the same day, June 3, 1961 Henry Marshall "committed suicide" by shooting himself 5 times in the abdomen with a bolt action rifle (ruling of the Grand Jury; changed to MURDER on Aug. 12, 1985) on his ranch 8 miles North of Franklin, Tx. He was investigating the involvement of Lyndon Baines and Claudia (Taylor) Johnson in the Billy Sol Estes cotton allotment conspiracy. (Malcolm Everett Wallace became a prime suspect in his

murder). Marshall's death is *not recorded* in the index of Texas Deaths for 1961.

On August 25, 1961 Malcolm's ex-wife married Delmer Lee Akin in Dallas. The Akins soon moved to Henderson, Texas.

On November 18, 1961, Wallace *reputedly* attended the funeral of Sam Rayburn in Bonham, Texas and there first met Loy Factor, of Chickasaw Indian descent, from Fillmore, Oklahoma. Wallace gave Factor \$20 to take his family to dinner, and spoke of a future job, obtaining Factor's address in Oklahoma. Factor didn't hear from Wallace for "over a year" when Wallace unexpectedly arrived at Factor's home in Fillmore. After Factor demonstrated his marksmanship, Wallace offered a "shooting job" for \$10,000. \$2000 was given then and the remainder was promised when the job was to done. Factor agreed to be "on call". [*The Men on the Sixth Floor*, Glen Sample & Mark Collom, privately printed, 1995].

On December 25, 1961 Josefa Johnson Moss (LBJ's sister) was discovered dead in bed by her husband in their home at 3:15 A.M., at Fredricksburg, Gillespie, Tx. (cause - cerebral hemorrhage). She had earlier been at the LBJ Ranch and left there at 11:45 PM to return to her home with her husband. There was no autopsy nor indication of an inquest into the death. The death certificate is executed by a doctor (who was not present at the death) and he executed the document on December 26th. The body was removed from Fredricksburg and sent to a funeral home in Johnson City and embalmed on Christmas Day. She was buried the following day in the family cemetery on the LBJ Ranch. Billie Sol Estes cited Wallace as a part of that "murder."

About mid-Jan 1963, Mac's daughter Elizabeth Elaine Wallace was conceived. On April 20, 1963 Mac married Virginia Arlene Princehouse in Ensenada, Baja, Mexico.

On May 31, 1963 Wallace was arrested in Henderson, Texas for DWI, fined \$50 and given three days in jail and suspension of his driver's license for sixth months. [Rusk County Criminal Cause #12,366]. His ex-wife Andre and her husband were then living in

Henderson.

On October 17, 1963 his daughter Elizabeth Wallace was born in California, less than six months after his marriage to Virginia).

On Nov. 22, 1963 JFK was assassinated in Dallas. Wallace's print(s), left behind on "Box A," in the TSBD thirty-five years ago, were confirmed in 1998.

In the first week of August 1969 he left his home in California and moved back to his father's home at 610 Tenison Memorial Drive in Dallas [pleadings of wife's divorce petition, cause #D32250, dated 3 December and filed 9 December 1969]. On February 16, 1970 he was divorced by Virginia (Princehouse) Wallace.

On February 27, 1970 he made a holographic (handwritten) will; Dallas County Probate Court, File #71-350.

At 8 PM on January 7, 1971 Mac was in a one-car auto accident on State Highway #271 near Pittsburg, Texas. He was pronounced DOA at M&S Hospital in Pittsburg, by Dr.P. W. Reitz. Cause of death is "compound comminuted skull fracture with probable basal skull fracture" NOTE: This is a later edit of an erasure on the death certificate that is nearly unreadable: "Cere????l ?????lar ?????nt". The informant on the death certificate was his brother David, who didn't know the name of their mother. He also said that Mac was then married and a newspaper salesman, but didn't know what paper. There were so many errors or omissions on the death certificate that it was returned by the State Bureau of Vital Statistics twice and was finally recorded after the third submission on March 2, 1971. Three such submissions is NOT a common practice. [Texas death certificate #07899-71]

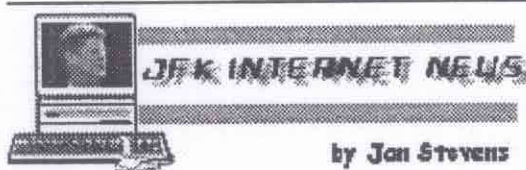
On January 10, 1971 Mac was buried in the Nevils Chapel Cemetery in Mt. Pleasant, Texas. He has a Veteran's Administration gravestone on his grave.

EPILOGUE: On 10 May 1975 Delmer Aikin (Andre's husband) died in Kerrville, Tx. They had moved there from Henderson about 1972 and bought a home. Andre had sold the home on Dec. 6, 1978 and moved into a rental duplex in Georgetown, Tx. She had no relatives there

but apparently that was where she was living back in November, 1952 when Mac Wallace was arrested in the judge's office. (He married her the second time five weeks after his arrest).

She lived in the rental duplex until her death on June 6, 1980. It is reported that she had a frequent visitor to that location that "strongly" resembled Malcolm.

What does this mean? Due to some inconsistencies and aberrations in some records, there is some speculation that perhaps Wallace did not die in the one-car accident in Pittsburg, Texas. But because of the TSBD print(s) identified as his, we DO KNOW that Mac Wallace was in that building, and *if not* a shooter -- was involved on at least *some* level in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.



Passing time or Ulterior Motives?

There were a few new websites submitted to me for a mention in this column, but unfortunately these will have to be covered in the next issue. I apologize to those I told I would include their URLs here this time, but felt that the following editorial comments were relevant to the current state-of-the-internet, and offer them here as this issue's net column).

I've been thinking about the bigger picture recently, as it pertains to JFK internet newsgroups. Although nothing new, most of you know that a great majority of the three NGs posts consist of daily diatribes, intensely detailed bickering and personality conflicts. There are factions and constant rivalries, defenders and antagonists on several currently "popular" issues -- Zapruder film alterationists

vs. "non-alterationists", the current Mac Wallace story first reported by DPQ, the veracity of James Files confession, the identity of the three tramps, etc. These are all valid areas of exchange -- but they more often than not generate into long posts on who is being true to the "evidence" -- the interpretation always subjective, of course -- or who may be a "disinformation specialist" -- usually the one who disagrees most adamantly with the poster, and on and on.

Recently, I took about two weeks "off" from the newsgroups, due to personal business as well as working on this issue together with Walt Brown. After returning, and reading through several hundred posts from ACJ, Startext and the McAdams NG, I realized I hadn't missed much at all. The same individuals were still butting heads over minutiae and interpretation as they were before, the same motives were being analyzed and judged, and the same rhetoric and accusations were still being thrown by the same people. Of course, none of us are immune to this -- I have been involved in the heated debates just as much -- the nature of the net fuels this urge and the anonymity of the medium makes us feel "safer" and less inhibited. But what *really* is accomplished and why do some of us make the NGs a part of our daily routine? There are likely as many answers as there are partakers of the medium, but so many of us to fall into the negativity produced. Inevitably, some are just passing the time. Many of us "netizens" are also receiving Email we signed up for through a list server ("Queenbee", formerly Weberman's research group is one) where the participants are fewer, and discussions seem a bit more constructive and information often flows freely. But this tendency many have for one-upmanship, if you will, coupled with the aforementioned adversarial reflexes the internet permits, also takes its toll there as well. The mailing groups are most effective in getting out announcements on media stories, TV segments, (like the recent Robert Oswald *Dateline* appearance) new links on the web, ARRB news, book releases, etc.

As I stayed away from the newsgroups, I kept in touch through the mailgroup, and was able to find out about any necessary news that

way -- so for me, the NG's, (which also serve this purpose) were not missed at all. Then once again after returning, there were the tirades against John McAdams, the alterationists against Martin Shackelford and others, those who bash the same researcher(s) all the time, the Bob Vernon - Dave Perry feud, the differences of opinion of the Tippit murder, and so on. As intriguing as these feuds and polemics often are -- especially if we have followed these threads for a long time -- or know the work of the researchers involved, one should wonder where it gets any of us, and what indeed we are gleaning from this. Human nature being what it is, I suppose it's often the lust for winning the argument, standing one's ground, and all that. On the other hand, it is quite natural to defend when attacked -- especially if its on spurious grounds. Most of us do that, especially if we are published writers, and well we should. Then again, these disagreements sometimes produce over time useful information that can apply to the intricacies of the case -- but not often enough. It is often obvious that some people know so very little in a given area, and are ignorant of its history and researched accomplishments over the years. This makes it difficult in a forum where brevity is often a virtue -- for the expected response is usually a request for sources, and citations; its often difficult to do what amounts to a veritable research project -- just to answer doubters and often paranoid questioners.

As much support and encouragement as the editors received after the Mac Wallace story broke, we were somewhat taken back at the intensity and personal nature of some of the attacks on the newsgroups -- mostly by those were almost completely unfamiliar with the details of this new evidence and its pedigree. When pet theories are even *slightly* threatened -- or some new information does not seem to neatly fit in with preconceived notions about the case -- the sparks fly. This was notably true about the Wallace news -- a story that has much more to it than has presently been appreciated, much less *revealed*. We didn't take it to heart TOO much -- Walt did *not need to* but he defended his ground after the press conference

quite formidably and with available facts -- but the knee-jerk responses showed a certain immaturity and reactionary tendency that was sometimes quite ugly. I cite this only as an example of what's happened to the Kennedy case -- since its opportunity for daily discussions in the information highway. We can ALL do better, and hopefully, as the medium goes through these and other growing pains, we will.

AS WE GO TO PRESS...

The Associated Press reported that the Zapruder film will be available in video stores in August from MPI Video, Inc.

The 26-second film (which version?) will be part of an hour-long release, of which no other information is known at this time about content. We got in touch with Robert Groden, who responded that he was *not contacted* by MPI, so we know *his* prints were not used.

COMING IN OCTOBER

-additional material on the Mac Wallace, as the tentacles spread across the fabric of the case;
-an interesting look at a CIA roster....
- "deep" trivia--toughest challenge we have ever posed to our readers!!
-book reviews on several news works;
- and much, much, more (not Muchmore);

COMING IN NOVEMBER

COPA's 1998 Conference, which will commemorate the *35th* anniversary of the tragedy in 1963.

A complete list of the several dozen speakers will appear in our October issue.

THE FINGERPRINT AFFIDAVIT OF A. NATHAN DARBY

What follows is an exact copy of the March 12, 1998, fingerprint affidavit of A. Nathan Darby, [regarding the prints of Mac Wallace] which was submitted to the Dallas Police Department, open homicide section.

9 March 1998

THE STATE OF TEXAS

Affidavit

County of Travis

1) My name is A. Nathan Darby. I am a resident of Austin, Texas, and I am fully competent to make this affidavit.

2) I have been active in law enforcement for many years, starting with the Texas Department of public Safety as a State Trooper in 1938. I then served with the Austin, Texas Police Department from October 1940, and including my military service, I was with the Austin Police Department until my retirement in August 1979. During that period of service, I rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. I am presently an expert in fingerprint identification, and I hold the designation of Certified Latent Fingerprint Examiner (#78-468), which is issued by the Internal Association for Identification, pursuant to the attached Exhibit DAN #1.

3) I first became interested in fingerprint work in 1942. My direct work in fingerprint identification began soon after, during my military service. I joined the U.S. Army in October 1943 and graduated from Officer Candidate School as a lieutenant in February 1945. I was immediately put in charge of preparing a fingerprint identification system for the Philippine Commonwealth. For my work of setting up their Central Fingerprint Bureau, I was awarded the Philippine Military Merit Medal, the Philippine Commonwealth's highest non-combat award for foreign military personnel. The United States Army also awarded me the Army Commendation Medal. This achievement was further recognized in the 1946 textbook, *Lectures in Fingerprints* by Fred C. Luchico, then Chief of the Identification Division with the Department of Justice, where he states that I "provided a modern, current, and complete fingerprint file for the Philippine Commonwealth." By 1946 I had risen to the rank of Captain. When my tour of Duty was completed in the Philippines, I returned to the Austin Police Department in November 1946.

4) On 1 January 1948 I was promoted to sergeant and assigned to the Identification Section

of the Austin Police Department. On 7 July 1953 I was promoted to lieutenant. In 1956, I was made supervisor of the four employees of Identification and Criminal Records Section of the Austin Police Department. At this time I handled the classification of 176,000 cards and expanded the section to fourteen employees, training and supervising all personnel. In 1970, I worked on advanced record-keeping with the Kodak Miracode system and developed the fingerprint and photograph coding method for the system. During this time I also served on the board of directors of the Texas Division of the International Association for Identification. I hold an Advanced Certificate in Law Enforcement and an Instructor Certificate from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. I have been a member of the Texas Division of the International Association for Identification since November, 1946.

5) Since 1949, I have testified in numerous cases in the State and Federal Courts about fingerprint identification. This testimony included the preparation of latent charts as exhibits. There was never a mistrial or appeal based on my testimony. Attached is Exhibit DAN#2. This exhibit shows the opinions of two District Judges, Travis County, Texas regarding my testimony experience.

6) Fingerprints are an important part of law enforcement because no two prints are alike. Although no person has been able to calculate the likelihood of a mismatch with statistical certainty, the courts accept the admissibility of evidence from fingerprints. Human fingerprints are from unique ridges, which are useful for gripping and holding. An inked fingerprint is the reproduction of the ridges of the finger. An inked fingerprint is provided by putting black ink on the finger and then placing the finger on a suitable contrasting background surface, such as white paper. A latent fingerprint is the production of ridges when the finger has been placed on a surface. The ridges of the finger leave a residue, body fluids, and chemicals on the surface touched. The latent prints are recovered and compared to the inked prints.

For an expert to identify a latent print with an inked print, matching formations must be found on both prints. The ridge lines between the matched formation are then counted. This ridge count must be the same count for both the latent and the ink print. There is no fixed documented limit on how many matching points must be made. The identifying marks on the Ink print and the latent print are then marked and numbered. A conclusion and identification is then made based on the location of the characters on the prints, their formation, and the ridge count between them.

7) Recently I received a photocopy of an inked print along with a photocopy of a latent print from [Texas researcher]. After careful and extended examination of the inked print photocopy and the latent print photocopy given to me, I have their identifying characteristics marked and numbered. The inked print is Exhibit DAN #3, and the latent Print is Exhibit DAN #4.

8) In addition to exhibit DAN#3 and exhibit DAN#4, [researcher] gave me a photocopy of a standard form fingerprint card. This is exhibit DAN#5. Exhibit DAN#5 is from an unknown source and has fingerprints of an unknown person to me. The space#10 on exhibit DAN#5 is the **same inked print** as DAN#3. Space #10 on exhibit DAN#5 is the space used for the left little finger. There are other indications that the print in space #10 on Exhibit DAN#5 is the left little finger.

9) Based on my comparison, I conclude that the unknown person to me who produced the inked fingerprint Exhibit DAN#3 produced the latent print Exhibit DAN#4, and produced the print in space #10 on exhibit DAN #5.

/s/ A. Nathan Darby

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of March, 1998.

/s/ [not easily read]
Notary Public for Texas



by Walt Brown

The science of fingerprinting as we know it was unknown at the dawn of the twentieth century. Criminologists at that time relied on a system of classification developed by a French penologist named Alphonse Bertillon, who had created a complex system using bone structure to generate "unique" profiles for each member of the prison population.

Bertillon's system had proven adequate, if cumbersome (and, to a great extent useless, as criminals rarely leave their bones structure(s) at crime scenes) until 1903, when a black man named Will West was received as an inmate at the Federal Prison in Leavenworth, Kansas.

The jailers who processed West all made comments like, "Welcome Back," or the like, and West denied having ever been to the prison before, just as all the inmates had histories of denying their crimes. He continued to be treated as a returned recidivist until a few days later when he came into contact with his *exact* double, a black man named--you guessed it--Will West.

This threw prison authorities into a quandary which quickly became something of a frenzy--what if the just admitted "West" claimed to be the other "West" at the time the first of the Wests was due to be released. So, to solve that, both men were classified along the guidelines of the Bertillon system and they were declared identical, although subsequent investigation would prove they were in no way related.


There had to be something identifiably different about them, and what was shown to be different was the ridge impressions from their fingers--"fingerprints."

It is from this unique "coincidence" (hey, they do happen...), that the science of fingerprinting was born. Since then, of course, technology has given us DNA, voice printing, digital retinal scanning, and, not least of all, FBI wiretaps. The science of identifying individuals

has come a long way from the days of Bertillon.


[Ed. note: Further material can be gained from this in the testimony of Sebastian Latona, 4H 1-46; he mentions Will West (the second to arrive..) in 4H 15. This astounding coincidence is also the subject of a display at the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, where so many other amazing coincidences are also on display.]





The JFK Assassination in Words and Music

by Jan Stevens



PART TWO

(Part One of this article appeared in the April 1998 of JFKDPQ.)

Editors' Note: Only lyric excerpts are used here, and for educational purposes only, as permitted by the Fair Use doctrine, and all lyrics reprinted here are to be considered copyrighted material and are subject to rights reserved by their composers, lyricists and any /or other copyright holders and publishers.)

The following is a survey of some of the more notable examples of popular songs and recordings of the last 35 years that have made reference to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Several of these were introduced to me by various researchers by way of Email, and I am grateful for their indispensable input. (Their names appear at the end of this article).

There was also veteran rocker John Fogerty, formerly the lead singer-songwriter of Creedence Clearwater Revival, who wrote "I Saw It on TV" from 1985's "Centerfield" album:

A young man from Boston set sail The New Frontier
And we watched the dream dead-end in Dallas
They buried innocence that year

I know it's true, oh so true, 'cause I saw it on TV
We gathered 'round to hear the sound, comin' on the little screen
The grief had passed, the old man laughed, and all the girls screamed
'cause four guys from England took us all by the hand
It was time to laugh, time to sing, time to join the band

Researcher Eric Chomko commented: "[another song] is from an LA band called Concrete Blonde, off the album, 'Bloodletting' (kind of appropriate for a JFK lyric). The song is called, 'Tomorrow, Wendy', the lyric:

'...underneath the chilly gray November sky,
we can make believe that Kennedy is still alive,
we're shooting for the moon
and smiling Jackie's driving by...'

Both songs have an eerie aspect with distinct music, and the quality to be heard over and over again. Also, the Fogerty song has a reference to going to the moon in it as well as a reference to Watergate."

Around this same time, Steely Dan's keyboardist/songwriter, *enfant terrible* Donald Fagen, released his "Nightfly" album, a collection of tunes inspired by his experiences teenager growing up in the New Jersey suburbs in the early 1960s. It featured the song (titled after JFK's campaign promise), "New Frontier". With his usual inimitable twists of irony intact, and references to the cultural climate, as well as figures of that era (such as actress Tuesday Weld and jazz musician Dave Brubeck), the song cleverly evoked the spirit of those times:

Yes we're gonna have a wingding
A summer smoker underground
It's just a dugout that my dad built
In case the reds decide to push
the button down
We've got provisions and lots of beer
The key word is survival on
the New Frontier

The album also had the tune "I.G.Y.", an obvious paean to the optimistic hopes of the Kennedy years, written as if in present tense. Just a sample:

Standing tough under stars and stripes, we can tell
This dream's in sight
you've got to admit it
At this point in time that it's clear
the future looks bright
On that train all graphite and glitter,
undersea by rail
Ninety minutes from New York to Paris,
well by seventy-six we'll be A.O.K.
What a beautiful world this will be,
what a glorious time to be free

A most provocative lyric was written in a tune called "Purple Toupee" by the band They Might Be Giants [1988]:

I remember the book depository
where they crowned the king of Cuba

That's all I can think of, but I'm sure
there's something else
Way down inside me I can hear it
coming back.

One of the more memorable uses of the assassination-as-focal point came from Billy Joel's song "We Didn't Start the Fire" -- a composition which names dozens of political, literary, sports and entertainment figures in a kind of "mini-history lesson" in rather sing-song form. The tune was widely written about and was even used in school classrooms as a way to introduce younger people to some of the important events and cultural landmarks of the last fifty years. The verses were divided in groups of several eras in sequence. Here's the relevant portion for the discussion at hand:

Hemingway, Eichmann, "Stranger in a
Strange Land" Dylan, Berlin, Bay of Pigs
invasion, "Lawrence of Arabia", British
Beatlemania, Ole Miss, John Glenn,
Liston beats Patterson
Pope Paul, Malcolm X, British politician sex
JFK blown away, what else do I have to say?
We didn't start the fire;
it was always burning since
the world's been turning
We didn't start the fire, no we didn't light it
but we tried to fight it.

The video for the song was most dramatic during the 1960s segment, featuring the Jack Beers photo of Oswald being shot looming largely as the background surrounded by huge flames.

Around this same time, singer songwriter Gino Vannelli, a musically sophisticated, lyrically creative, but often overlooked artist, had this line -- a word play on initials - in his 1991 tune "Rhythm of Romance":

MX, GI Joe -- RSVP UFO
A-B CIA --
I still wanna know who shot JFK.

More than a few contributors of ideas for this article informed me of a song released by the now-defunct band named Was Not Was. They wrote perhaps the most *specific* and explicit of all Kennedy assassination-related songs found while working on this article. It is reasonable to assume that the songwriter has done some studying of the case. Note the (partial) lyrics to "Eleven Miles and Hour" below from the album "What's Up Dog" (which *Rolling Stone* magazine called one of the best records of the 1980s in their Top 100 of that decade):

JFK went down to Dallas to cool
some heels in the oil palace
Unfriendly country but he was not afraid.

He would wave to the people from a
passing motorcade

At eleven miles an hour,
such a deadly speed,
Eleven miles an hour at the
time and place agreed

They pulled their limousine down
Elm Street slow and clean
Lead fell like a shower at
eleven miles an hour

JFK told Khrushchev I'll leave Castro alone
if you take away those missiles --
they're too damn close to home.
The CIA, the Cubans and the
underworld bosses
decided that was it, they had to
cut their losses
Lee Harvey O. was made to order:
A radical nut, a drifter and a boarder
Earl Warren got a version out fast
America was happy:
the patsy had been cast.

The album is notable also for the presence of famed guest musicians Al Kooper, Marcus Miller and even Frank Sinatra Jr.! (?)
A similarly detailed song called "Dallas 1PM" was recorded by the British heavy-metal band Saxon:

White hot lead, in the back of the head
Screaming confusion, shots rip the air
Cadillac racing, cops on the run
They couldn't believe the president's hit

The shooting's done, assassins run
Is he dead, no one will say
Around the world the news was flashed
We sat and watched your tragic history

The world was shocked that fateful day
A young man's life was blown away,
away, away -- in Dallas 1pm (1pm)

Though not words and music per se, this article would be remiss without mention of the various Kennedy assassination-related LP recordings (ahhh, remember *vinyl*?) released in the mid 1960s. All are now unavailable commercially but are well-remembered and often revered by those of us who recall their being issued at the time. Though not "words and music" in the sense of the title of this piece, they are worth noting as recorded historical artifacts, as several JFK researchers allude to them from time to time and they are surely part of the record (no pun intended).

Although some attempts were made to locate and annotate specific and more

complete recording information and dates, this was deemed an almost impossible task by this author. Therefore, here is a partial list of several which are known to collectors:

[Information and comments culled directly from Joe Simoules' JFK Collection website at: <http://www.erols.com/simoules/jfk.htm> are denoted by an (*). Recordings where no

information is available are denoted by an (--)]

John Kennedy (Diplomat Records 10000)
Assassination of a President: Four Dark Days (--)

As We Remember Him (2 LP Boxed set)

Four Days That Shocked the World(Colpix CP 2500)(2 LPs w/BOOKLET)
Various UPI "live" and other taped broadcasts from the assassination weekend

John F. Kennedy: A Memorial Tribute

The Making of the President 1960 (--)

JFK: Profiles in Courage (--)

That Was the Week That Was
(the 1963 British TV show)

J.F.K.- Years of Lightning, Days of Drums (Film soundtrack; narrated by Gregory Peck)

Lee Harvey Oswald Speaks! (Truth Records #ALM22-63) (the WDSU interview, Aug.21, 1963)

Hear! Kennedy's Killer: An Interview With Lee Harvey Oswald
(SS Co. Records, Indianapolis, IN: 1964)
An early bootlegged version of the WDSU interview. Extremely Scarce ! (*)

The Controversy; The Death, The Warren Report (Probe Records -Capitol) Los Angeles, CA: 1967. Interviews with witnesses, critics and Warren Commission staff. (*)

The Fateful Hours KLIF Dallas (Capitol Records, Hollywood, CA: No date) (*)

Oswald: Self Portrait in Red (The Information Council of the Americas, New Orleans, LA: 1965)
(Oswald on radio station WDSU August 21, 1963) (*)

The President's Assassin Speaks (Key Records Los Angeles, CA: no date)
Another version of Oswald on radio station WDSU August 21, 1963. (*)

Rush To Judgment (Vanguard Records, New York, 1967)
From Mark Lane's 1966 JFK assassination documentary film

Another worthwhile and certainly peripherally related, if nothing else, recording is the soundtrack of the Oliver Stone film "JFK" still available on CD. It was written by veteran film composer John Williams, who scored the "Star Wars" and "Indiana Jones" films, "Jurassic Park", "Jaws" and many others. The webpage *Earl's Album Reviews* at http://bubblgum.uark.edu/earl/musrev_w.htm had these comments on Williams "JFK" score:

This is an interesting mix of new sounds and musical ephemera of the early to middle 60s accompanying Oliver Stone's hotly debated film on a conspiracy behind the Kennedy assassination.

Perhaps most surprising are the dark, despairing and brooding pieces concocted by John Williams, whose usual musical style always seems to be stuck in a celebratory mode. The original score segments are heavy on synthesizers and electronic percussion, with harsh and sometimes even violent retorts from the traditional orchestral complement. If you thought you'd heard it all where Williams was concerned, you may like this distinctly different work. [...] Capping it all off is Williams' beautiful 8-minute "Arlington," a funereal piece mourning the loss of America's innocence..."

(As for "JFK", some may also remember the satirical medley written for the 1992 Academy Awards of nominated films that year-- one of which was, of course, the Oliver Stone movie. At the beginning of the show, comedian Billy Crystal sang a brief ditty called "Three Shots in the Plaza" based on the famous Sammy Cahn tune made famous by Frank Sinatra, "Three Coins in the Fountain")

If I may be permitted a shameless plug at this juncture, another soundtrack was written by yours truly for the Robert Groden video documentary "The Assassination Films". In it, I tried to evoke the spirit of JFK (in the light, quasi-Irish sounding flute counter themes, and the hopefully majestic hymn-like closing title music) as well as the dark and "foreboding doom" double bass riffs and triplet patterns used during the motorcade sequences. There is juxtaposition of thematic material from the title theme used often as well, which runs through the other portions of the musical segments.

The music was composed, arranged and orchestrated (by computer sequencing) over a period of about a year, using the films of Kennedy's Dallas trip as an inspiration. It was first presented by Groden at the COPA 1995 conference, and the videotape is available through him at: Box 823498, Dallas, TX 75382. (Those wishing a remixed stereo cassette copy of the soundtrack music on CrO2 cassette for \$12.00 can get in touch with this author through JFK/DPQ)

In all other social and artistic forms of expression, the assassination of John Kennedy has been a singularly tragic and baffling historical event so overwhelming, that it has long served as an inspiration for those who use words and music to reflect the human condition in the times they inhabit or invoke. That it should continue to do so throughout the years is a tribute to those songwriters who care enough about the assassination that it be recalled often enough, and a tribute to the man who served so well as America's chief executive for so short a time.

(Many thanks to Cliff Varnell, Eric Chomko, Tom Gill, Martin Shackelford, Bill Parker, Jerry Organ, Howard Platzman, John McGill, Joe Simoules, Gary Mack, Tracy Riddle, Walt Brown and Jerry McLeer for their considerable contributions and suggestions for this article.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(continued from page 15)

Dr. Fetzer then continued in his earlier vein, as follows:

Walt,

Thanks for your friendly and prompt response. To make sure I have some of this right, I am indicating below what I take your response to be to these questions. I look forward to composing a response for your journal. I think you are mistaken to believe that, if the most important evidence that the government has produced to support its version of the assassination has been faked, then we are deprived of evidence of conspiracy. (That is something that Martin would say.) The situation is virtually exactly the opposite: the more faked evidence, the more the indications that the government was involved.

I will try to spell this out in my rebuttal, because this is a serious point that seems to have been lost in discussion and debate. As I observed p. 20 of the Prologue, how can the government explain why so much of the most basic evidence in this case has been faked, fabricated, or reprocessed? That is the question.

Jim Fetzer

P.S. Let me know if I have misunderstood anything.

The idea is that Jack White has "held the coat" of someone named John Armstrong, who believes there were three Marinas, is that right? (Where do I quote "three Marinas"? That's a new one to me.) So it's not actually Jack but Armstrong? But, of course, **having never heard of Armstrong**, I have certainly not cited him in this book. Moreover, I knew you were talking about Robert Morningstar, but of course he is not a contributor to the book. I see where I mention that he was one of the "participants" in the Zapruder film workshop on p. 207. Have I elsewhere identified him as an "expert"? If he were cited as expert on the Z-film, for example, that would not imply his expertise on other things.

Notice the claim is only that "crucial editing" was completed in five hours, not the

entire alteration.

[Reference to Humes being scientific]
So here you were being sarcastic, but readers might have a hard time understanding that was your drift.

You are right about the formal title of The Warren Report. I do say that the majority of this stuff had been sealed away for 75 years, but in the very next sentence, I discuss the creation of the ARRB charged with releasing these documents and records.

Why do you assume that what Marina might say settles the matter? The sources I cite provide (what seems to me to be) convincing evidence to the contrary.

I understood you correctly. Thanks for these notes.

Jim Fetzer

Co-editor Walt then sent one more clarification to Dr. Fetzer, as some points above remained unclear:

Jim,

Please allow me to say that I have no intention of getting into a long debate and/or rehashing minute points. I stand by what I said in the review, and it almost seems in this second post that you are trying to introduce words into my statements that were not intended to be there. I did not say that because things have been faked we are deprived of evidence of conspiracy; what I said was that one cannot have it both ways; and that is different, and not just on a philosophic or semantic platform; If the Z film was altered, and I have no proof of my own that it was—but I read your material avidly, does that take not take away the argument so common among those who know only a little about the assassination but were riveted when Kevin Costner, as Garrison, said, "Back and to the left"? If it is faked, then, sadly, the baby IS thrown out with the bathwater and we can no longer dare to argue, "...but look at the violent backward head snap in the Z film." It just can't be done that way—you can't say it's a fake, but your particular part of the argument, as shown in the film we have, is still valid, unless you are arguing something simplistic like the make of the automobile or which flag was on either side

of the fenders; but real detailing is all lost once we pronounce "J'accuse." And it can't be had both ways; we can't say that the govt. faked a bunch of stuff--and certainly they did--and then turn around and say, "...but look here, this is valid and it's not faked." Says who?

I respect Martin [Shackelford], but I am not he.

Regarding Q1, in your post to me, you wrote "Marina"; I can forward the original, if it would prove anything; the argument has revolved around three Marguerite Claverie Pic Oswald Ekdahls, not multiple Marinas.

If you have never heard of John Armstrong, as you cite, it is curious that you would put forth a book from experts, as he is one, and anyone "familiar" with the case knows him, and his work, quite well. Likewise Robert Morningstar; you did cite him, and perhaps unknown to you, he has put forward some bizarre Z film theories which you should have been aware of before citing him in your work; he has produced Z film blowups using "infra red technology" that actually show a whole series of bullets passing through various frames; I've seen them and so have many others; I assumed you knew of such work when you cited him, because when you throw his name into the stew, you are either forced to pretend he never put forth that hokum or deal with it in some meaningful way; or, admit you didn't know--an equal pitfall.

2: Crucial editing/ entire alteration; if whatever was done in five hours fooled viewers the next morning, the remainder of the event is semantics; they fooled Abe Z., then redid more? If so, when? Again, you can't have it both ways.

3. Agreement

4. Agreement on title; but the ARRB was created as much to seek out "other" documentation as it was to rid the Archives of the remaining secrets; again, the vast majority of the Archives material was released long before the ARRB existed; hell, I've seen most of it in Harold Weisberg's house, and that was

long before the ARRB was a glint in anyone's eyes; what remains are a few boxes of documents, the gun, and some key pieces; most of the paper was out long before the Board was born.

5. On the backyard photos, everybody altered them; there are sheafs of pages of testimony that every journal that published them did their own editing, as printed; there are also key questions that are not addressed; you want to prove alteration? I have a virtually identical photo of myself, taken in the backyard of 214 Neely Street, with the body shadow as identical as it can be to LHO's shadow, and I'm in the virtually identical posture; my facial shadow is totally different from the LHO "Hitler" moustache. This photo has been seen at a dozen symposia; like my Greer interview, it somehow went unnoticed in your work.

6. Agreement;

Please send such comments as you wish to have us consider to the journal, at the address you wrote to for the copies.

Be well,

Walt Brown

**To our readers: our usual
"Quiz" will reappear in the
next issue, but be warned: it
will be a challenge!!**

For the most comprehensive collection
of books and other materials on the
JFK, RFK and MLK assassinations, we
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Assassination Records Review Board
600 E Street NW • 2nd Floor • Washington, DC 20530
(202) 724-0088 • Fax: (202) 724-0457

June 2, 1998

Mr. Barr McClellan
1101 Post Oak Boulevard
Suite 9704
Houston, Texas 77056

Dear Mr. McClellan:

Thank you for sending your "Petition Submitting New Evidence and Suggesting Further Investigation." In order to evaluate your recommendation fully, we would like to request additional information from you. Would you please submit the full report of your fingerprint examiner with respect to his or her comparison of the "known" fingerprint of Mr. Wallace with the fingerprint found on the boxes located in the Texas School Book Depository building. This report should include the identity of the fingerprint examiner, as well as his or her qualifications. In addition, please submit Mr. Wallace's fingerprint card.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the Review Board.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kim A. Herd".

Kim A. Herd
Senior Attorney

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